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FOREIGN and Chinese observers unite in disapproval of the Presidential Mandate which provides for the issue in China of gold notes for the announced purpose of "facilitating international trade and preparing for the adoption of a currency system on a gold basis." Everyone agrees that something should be done to remove or mitigate the financial difficulties under which international trade suffers in China and it is also universally recognized that the adoption of a gold currency is one of the problems China must solve. But it is not believed that the recent Presidential Mandate will tend to accomplish either of these worthy objects. There is further ground for criticism found in the fact that the promulgation of the scheme is made the occasion for another of the rapidly multiplying loans from Japan. The amount of the loan is Yen 80,000,000 which is to remain in Japan as a gold reserve against the issue of gold notes in China, an arrangement which would not tend to increase the popularity of the gold notes.

The scheme provides that eventually gold coins will be minted but since there is no stock of gold in China and no free gold in the world to-day the proposed gold coin would be as scarce as the tael coin for some years to come. In the meantime certain designated banks are to issue gold notes, to be redeemed in the gold coins of the future. Until the coins are provided, the banks "from time to time will announce the ratio between the new gold basis notes and the existing silver currency, so that they may be exchanged."

ALTHOUGH Peking correspondents are unanimous in ascribing the scheme to the authorship of Baron Sakatani, an attempt was made to disguise its origin by the announcement that the proposed coins are to conform to the American dollar standard. A study of the details of the scheme fails to reveal where this conformity exists. According to the Presidential Mandate, the standard coin is to be the gold yuan containing pure gold equal to .0201688 of a Kuping tael. This decimal part of a Kuping tael of 575.8 grains, less the deduction of .2 per cent which was the Imperial treasury standard, makes the proposed gold coin weigh approximately 11.59 grains. The Japanese yen standard is 11.574 grains. The difference between the Japanese and Chinese standard would be about one-sixth of one per cent. For all practical purposes, the gold yuan and the gold yen would be the same coin. It would also be of practically the same value as the peso of the Philippines. Though Japanese traders would undoubtedly reap the first benefit, it would certainly be of advantage to all who trade in the Far East if the coinage of the principal Oriental countries were the same.

The currency reform scheme was promulgated on the eve of the meeting of Parliament in Peking and there is little doubt but that it will be discussed and perhaps repudiated by that body. In the meantime, if, by the publicity the scheme has received, it prepares public opinion in China for a change to the gold standard, and hastens the adoption of sound reform along that line, the Presidential Mandate will not have been issued in vain.

MR. H. Nishihara, the secret agent of the Japanese Prime Minister, Count Terauchi, has left Peking for Tokio. Various reasons have been given for his hasty departure from Peking. Nishihara is unpopular with the Japanese officials as well as civilians in the Capital. This is one of the reasons why he was obliged to leave, but the most important of all the reasons is that he went home to work against the carrying out of the new American financial policy towards China as recently announced by the Acting Secretary of State at Washington. There is no denying that the new American policy, if carried out, will work a world of injury to what Nishihara has accomplished during his stay in Peking for the last three months. It is too well known that Nishihara has wrenched from the Chinese Government many valuable concessions, such as the construction of railways and the exploitation of Kirin and Heilungkiang forestries, and in return has given much money for civil war purposes. He knows that the American policy opposes such reckless lending of money to China and advocates that America, Great Britain, France and Japan should make loans to this country jointly and see to it that every cent of the proceeds is spent for that which is stipulated, and not for the benefit of loan-makers or Chinese military leaders. Therefore he is going to use his influence to defeat the new policy of America, and he undoubtedly will be backed up by the Japanese Prime Minister, whose *protege* he is. The next few months will tell whether Nishihara wins or the United States of America wins in this contest. Nishihara stands for the domination of China by Japan whilst America is working for her emancipation. The world cannot be indifferent to America's struggle for the salvation of China from the fate of Korea. Before his departure from Peking, Nishihara secured the promise of two Cabinet Ministers to assist in his campaign against the American financial policy toward China. If the Chinese Government should decline to consider favorably any proposal that may be made to it by America, Great Britain, France and, nominally, Japan looking to its financial salvation, the intriguing of Mr. Nishihara will be at the bottom of China's refusal. Much will soon be heard of the so-called popular opposition in Japan to the policy of America. The first thing which Mr. Nishihara probably will do after his arrival at Tokio, will be to assemble his press agents and explain to them the plan of campaign. A little later, we shall probably read in the Japanese press articles attacking the financial cooperation of the Allied Powers in helping China from her almost bankrupt situation by lending her money for actual reorganization. The following interview which Mr. Nishihara gave out on the eve of his departure for Japan unmistakably indicates his view on the new American financial policy for China. The gist of it is given below:

This time I have stayed in China for two months, and have done my best to promote the common interests and welfare of the two Asiatic peoples. In my dealings with China, I have always been sincere and honest. But I don't care about the criticisms which have been showered upon me. Although there have been various reports in circulation, the loans actually concluded by myself were the Ki-hwei Railway loan and the Forestry and Mine loan of Kirin and Heilungkiang. In regard to the Forestry loan, it was in reality signed by the Chinese authorities and the Exchange Bank of China and Japan, I therefore had no direct connection with it. Really I don't understand why the world should have laid so much blame upon me. After all, what I have done is beneficial to China. For instance, in the past the terms of the Japanese loans were more or less exacting, but in the case of the Ki-hwei Railway loan concluded by myself, the controlling power of the said Railway was entirely placed in the Chinese hands. So far as I know, there has been no proposal made for a wine and tobacco loan. It is not Japan, but America, which is the intending lender. The return of Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister, to Washington is connected with the loan. Although America is at present trying to influence China to sign the loan, the Chinese authorities are fully aware of the disadvantages to the "general situation" in borrowing money from America at this juncture. So this loan will probably not be concluded, in spite of the strenuous efforts of American financiers. I don't think for a moment that the loans I have made to China will stir up anti-Japanese feelings in China. When the real facts are revealed the misunderstanding now existing will at once be removed and the creation of a Chinese-Japanese friendly feeling is not a matter of impossibility.

THE Diplomatic Advisory Council of Japan seems to be overruling the military authorities. The question of Siberian intervention was decided by the same Council against the wishes of some prominent Militarists of Japan who do not like the idea of being overruled by the Council. There are already rumors current in Japan that General Uyehara, Chief of Staff, has tendered his resignation. It is said that General Uyehara did not attend the War Conference held at the official residence of the Prime Minister on July 20. He was also conspicuous by his absence in the conference held at the official residence of the War Minister the same day. It is alleged that General Tanaka,

Vice-chief of staff, who is a favorite *protege* of the Premier, often overrides General Uyehara and differences of opinion exist between General Oshima, the War Minister, and the Chief of Staff. What effect these events will have on the Terauchi Cabinet is not difficult to guess. It is already rumored that Viscount Uchida, formerly Ambassador to Russia, has been exerting himself with the Seiyukai and the Kenseikai parties to bring them to an agreement so that the combined influence of these two leading political parties in Japan may bring about the long expected fall of the Terauchi Government. It is understood that General Uyehara is not against Siberian intervention, but that he expected a much stronger expedition on somewhat different lines. One of the chief causes of the unpopularity of the Okuma Government was its China policy and it seems that the Chinese policy of the Terauchi Government too does not satisfy the people. Nobody will feel surprised if the fall of the Terauchi Government is announced.

"WHAT will be the Effect of the War upon the work of the Missionary in China?" Early in June of this year, the REVIEW sent out a special circular to all persons engaged in missionary and teaching work in China, announcing a competition with several prizes for articles on the foregoing subject. The date of the close of the competition is September 1, and although there is still considerable time before the papers will be turned over to the judges, a number of excellent articles on the subject have been received. After going over several of these papers which have been submitted in the competition, it is easy to see that this is a subject that is receiving close consideration. While the world's political and business leaders are seriously studying the political and business conditions of the world for the purpose of perfecting programs for the period of reconstruction that will follow the war, it is but natural that the world's educational and religious leaders should also be perfecting their plans. To be of assistance in this work, was the purpose of the REVIEW in announcing this competition. In case there are persons engaged in missionary or teaching work in China who have not received copies of the special circular announcing the competition, they are urged to notify the REVIEW and copies will be mailed at once. In addition to printing the winning articles in the REVIEW they will also be printed in booklet form for distribution both in China and abroad.

THE *Seoul Press*, which is generally understood to reflect the official opinions of the Japanese administration in Korea, devotes some little space in its issue of August 10 to an editorial in last week's issue of MILLARD'S REVIEW. The editorial in question referred to the refusal of Japanese authorities to issue passports to Korean students who desire to go to the United States to continue their studies there. "It is quite true," says the *Press*, "that our authorities have been and are exercising strict supervision over young Koreans desiring to go to America, and, in many cases, refuse to give them the required passport." The *Press* contends that this is solely because of "the Gentlemen's Agreement" between Japan and the United States and continues:

> By this agreement Japan has pledged herself to restrict the migration to the States of Japanese subjects likely to become laborers. Now there are a great many Japanese and Korean young men wishing to to go the States for study, while obtaining their living by engaging in some sort of labor. Were all these young men allowed to cross the Pacific, there would soon appear another Japanese-American trouble along the Pacific coast, as they would undoubtedly replace many American laborers. It is in order to avoid complications with the American authorities that Japan is obliged to refuse passports to such ambitious young men. It is not Korean young men alone who are debarred the privilege of travelling to America, but it is also denied to thousands of young Japanese every year. It is only *bona fide* students of wealthy families, able to support themselves without engaging in labor, are given it.

If the above statement of the question were true, there could be no criticism of the Japanese authorities, but it is not. There is nothing in the "Gentlemen's Agreement" that prevents the migration to the United States of *bona fide* students, no matter what their nationality. But the Japanese authorities have adopted a policy of granting no passports to any Korean students, without regard to their ability to support themselves in America. There are a number of young Christian Koreans who are graduates of the mission schools and want to complete their training in America before taking up the ministry in their native land. Before Japan occupied Korea these young men were sent to America, their expenses being paid by the mission boards to which they were attached, but under the existing Japanese rule even these students are refused passports. Like the recent order forbidding the teaching of Christianity in the mission schools, this is designed to prevent the growth of foreign ideas in Korea and to remake the national character of the Koreans to conform to plans perfected in Tokio.

AMERICAN financial journals which have just reached Shanghai contain further details of the conferences between Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China, and members of the American State Department with various New York bankers regarding the plans for forming a new banking consortium for

extending financial assistance to China. That the formation of this new group of banks among the Allies may lead to further and larger financial plans for the Allies is also indicated in reports from the same papers. The following, from the *New York Financial & Commercial Chronicle* along this line is of especial interest: "The creation of 'an International Reserve Board' along the lines of the American Federal Reserve Board has been proposed to President Wilson and the heads of the other Allied powers, according to a statement which the Rome cablegrams of June 25 report as having been made in that city by David Lubin, American representative in the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The creation of such a board would mean the setting up of an organization which would serve as an international policeman to preserve financial peace within the borders of the Allied countries. The details of the plan have been sent to President Wilson and the leading statesmen and financiers of the Allied nations. The Federal Reserve Board of the United States was the outcome of the Federal Reserve Act, which was intended to preserve the financial stability of America and prevent the perturbation of commerce. It has hitherto served its purpose, but it is insufficient for the future. A credit system has been compared to a 'house of cards,' which is a wonderful structure as long as it is intact, but liable to collapse if struck a sharp blow. The purpose of an International Reserve Board would be to protect the credit system from blows. One of the chief advantages it would afford would be to provide means for the rational handling of closely interlinked, far-reaching problems relative to the war bonds of the Allies. Its international character would tend to concentrate the best financial minds in the world to the solution of the difficulties of any individual country, thus safeguarding the entire credit structure. At the end of the war commerce will again flow in its usual channels. The duty on imports will be paid in gold, with a consequent depreciation of paper money, which, coupled with its constant fluctuations, is sure to cause widespread panics and crises unless effectively controlled. It is therefore, necessary to create an institution on broader lines, namely, an International Reserve Board formed by the Allied nations, acting as an international clearing house, regulating the ebb and flow of gold, supervising factors, determining interest and exchange rates, and performing, on international lines, the functions of the Federal Reserve Board. It would be competent to do whatever is necessary toward the end in view, including the issuance of international gold notes guaranteed by the securities of the Allies, which notes would be legal tender at face value for gold payments in Allied countries."

A STRIKING prophecy as to the ultimate effect the world war will have on Japan and especially on missionary work in Japan was uttered recently by the veteran Dr. Danjo Ebina, one of the foremost Christian pastors in the Japanese Empire. Dr. Ebina was a speaker at a mission conference in Karuizawa, where his address was acclaimed as the best presentation that has yet been made of Japan's position in the war. Dr. Ebina, after expressing his great joy at Japan being an ally in the war, briefly traced the growth of democracy. The principles of American democracy, he said, had a great deal of influence on the revolution of 1867 which destroyed feudalism in Japan and maintained the equality of men. His Majesty the Emperor condescended to meet his people, and even the long-despised outcasts, the *eta*, were allowed to partake of the common privileges of the children of the paternal Emperor. The brotherhood of citizens was emphasized. The Christian missionaries of these early days were men who had more or less partaken in the war for the emancipation of the slave, and they preached the glad tidings of Christ to the Japanese, greatly appealing to the spirit of the new Japan. While old Japan hated the Gospel, new Japan welcomed it. Dr. Ebina continued:

For some twenty years after the Revolution conditions favorable to the Gospel continued in Japan. Then the German system was introduced into the country. It suited the spirit of militarism and imperialism that still obtained in certain quarters, but it gave to Japan a philosophy of absolutism, which had a fascination for some minds. This spirit almost appeared to supersede the democratic ideas that had been inculcated in the minds of the people. It made Japan very conservative. In certain aspects Japan even went beyond German kaiserism and overtook Roman kaiserism, introducing a kind of emperor-worship. With this Buddhism easily united. But now Japan providentially has entered into the world

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OF THE FAR EAST

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THOMAS F. MILLARD, Editor — J. B. POWELL, Associate Editor

HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Representative at Peking, 17 Hsi Ch'iao Hutung, Peking, China. — J. L. HUTCHISON, New York Representative, Room 529, 17 Battery Place, New York, U.S.A.

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war as an ally of the great democratic nations, which have been leading her into world fellowship and into the fraternal relations of peace-loving peoples.

The greatest crisis in Japanese history is impending. The defeat of German militarism and imperialism on the battlefields of Europe means the defeat of these doctrines all the world over. These two isms, as you know, have been the greatest hindrance to the spread of the Gospel in Japan. Because missionaries, pastors and evangelists have been regarded as opposed to militarism and imperialism they have been also regarded as enemies of Japan. If, therefore, militarism and imperialism can be destroyed, the way to Christ would be widely opened for the people of Japan. The hard shell of Japanese nationalism would then break, and with that breaking, Buddhism would die a natural death, as Buddhism exists by sticking to that shell. When this shell of Japanese nationalism breaks the people of this country will become an international people, the universalism of Christ will take the place of Buddhism, and Christianity will become the religion of international Japan.

In this remarkable speech Dr. Ebina has pointed out a possibility a great many foreign observers have overlooked. If the war continues much longer, and there is no reason to hope for a speedy end, the people of Japan, as distinguished from the rulers of the country, must become more and more inspired by the ideals for which the Allies are fighting and the result must be changes and modifications in the government of Japan.

EASTERN Asia has been subject to plague visitations for many years. Siberia, Manchuria, Mongolia have all suffered from the plague, practically every year. In 1898 the plague first broke out in Bombay and, in spite of strenous efforts, it still exists in many parts of India and, according to reliable records, about ten million have already died of the same disease. The plague broke out in the province of Shansi (China) early this year. The Chinese authorities, availing themselves of the skill and experience of foreign physicians, organized a strong Plague Prevention Bureau under Mr. Charles W. Young, M. D., Chief Medical Adviser to the Shansi Prevention Bureau, most of the physicians and nurses of the Bureau being Chinese. An active campaign was started to combat the disease and the problem was handled so skilfully that the disease was eradicated in a few months time. The most modern methods to prevent the spread of the plague were applied and plague literature was freely and widely distributed. "In one village in District III, in Shuo Hsien, it was found that plague had been controlled through the inhabitants having received plague literature and having carried out the instructions without the help of any outsider." The effectiveness of the measures adopted to prevent the plague from spreading is well demonstrated by the fact that the city of Taiyuanfu, with a population of 100,000 inhabitants, situated not very far from the plague infected area, was completely saved from falling a prey to the scourge, not a single case of the plague having been reported there. In some cases the bodies of some of the plague patients were cremated, waiving aside the time honored Chinese custom of burying the dead. This is sufficient to prove that orthodoxy is no longer so powerful in China, and the whole movement to combat the disease was conducted with such superior ability that it reflects great credit on the power of organization of the Chinese. From the Governor of the province of Shansi to the village headman all cooperated cheerfully and indefatigably to eradicate the plague, and complete success crowned their efforts. A complete report on the matter has just been published by the Bureau of Plague Prevention at Peking and may be obtained free by addressing the Bureau.

Present Political Situation in China

THE political center of China has been shifted from Peking to Tientsin. Whenever an important issue arises the leading militarists on the other side of the Yangtze River flock to Tientsin for the purpose of thrashing it out. Another conference, for instance, was held at that port last week for consideration of such questions as whether the present civil war should continue, and who shall be the President and who shall be the Vice-President in the election to be held next September, and whom they would support. The result of it, as far as we know, is that all the efforts will be made to conquer the province of Kwangtung, that the military expenditure will be curtailed by one-fourth in order to be able to wage war against the Southern independents for a longer period of time, that Hsu Shih-chang should be China's next President, and that an agreement on the personnel of the Vice-President has failed. The conference was held not by pre-arrangement but it was accidental. The unexpected arrival of General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien, whose influence has grown by leaps and bounds, in Tientsin on July 27, was responsible for it. Having learned that General Chang Tso-ling was in Tientsin, General Chang Huai-chi, commander-in-chief of the troops for the suppression of the trouble in Kwangtung, at once took a special train thither. Soon afterwards, General Ni Shih-chung was informed of the assembling of important leaders in Tientsin and joined them without invitation, unwilling to be not a party to any decision that might be made. Other military men like General Lung Chi-kwang, Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and Tien Chung-yu, Lieutenant-General of Charhar, smelling something unusual,

thrust themselves into the conference. "How is it that you know that I am here?" inquired General Chang Huai-chi of General Ni Shih-chung. The reply was: "I know everything you do, and am here for the same purpose for which you are here."

ALL these gentlemen were in Tientsin last week to ascertain whether they could be elected Vice-President. This unmistakably was the purpose for which General Ni, General Chang Tso-ling and General Chang Huai-chi were there. When the question of the Vice-Presidency was actually brought up at a round table meeting all of them declined to be considered as candidates for the honor, saying that they were not worthy of it. Some awarded the important office to General Tuan Chi-jui, the Prime Minister. Premier Tuan, however, declared that he would not care to be elected Vice-President and offered the honor to General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, as an inducement to proceed to the fighting front for the conquest of Kwangtung and Hunan for the Government. At one of the meetings, General Ni told General Tsao: "You proceed to the front at once to achieve some meritorious services, and I will see to it that you will be elected the Vice-President." General Chang Tso-ling appears to have agreed to the proposal, but when the time comes for the Vice-Presidential election, it is feared that not only he but also other ambitious military leaders will enter into the contest with a bitterness of spirit that has not yet been witnessed since the establishment of the Republic. General Tsao Kun knows it, and knowing, may not proceed to the fighting front and thereby lose contact with his supporters in Peking and Tientsin and lose his influence as a political leader.

IT is therefore doubtful whether the decision to fight the South and conquer Kwangtung can be carried out. Many people believe that it cannot. Their reasons are the lack of money on the part of the Government for war purposes, the unwillingness of these military men to leave their positions of influence in quest of uncertain victories and their anxiety to participate in the coming Presidential election, the outcome of which may jeopardise their own interests. The reckless borrowing of money from Japan has necessarily to be stopped for the time being owing to the negotiations between America, Great Britain, France and Japan for financial cooperation in China. This will deprive the Government of the sinews of civil war. In addition to this, the election is fast approaching. Neither General Tsao Kun nor any other military man whose service is badly needed in Hunan and Kwangtung will leave his base of operations at such a time. It is true that at Saturday's session of the Tientsin conference the decision was reached that General Tsao Kun should receive from the Government $5,000,000 for the support of his armies to fight the South, General Chang Huai-chi should ask for $4,000,000, General Ni Shih-chung $500,000, General Chang Chin-yao $2,000,000, and the armies in Fukien and Honan should be given $2,000,000. Knowing that the Government would not be able to provide almost $14,000,000, these warring gentlemen could well indulge in making such estimates in order to show Peking that they were willing to prosecute the campaign against the independents if the requisite funds were procurable.

IT is, however, undeniable that most of the military leaders themselves are thoroughly tired of continuing the prolonged civil war. As they want to save "face" they cannot say that "we want peace," since they have repeatedly declared themselves to be on the side of fighting the South to a finish. Measures are consequently being taken to suppress telegrams from military officers at the front announcing that they would refuse to fight any longer, and to induce them to hold their line by promises of promotions and the like. It is learned from a reliable source that last Friday a telegram from General We Pei-fu, Commander of the 3rd Division, follower of the Military Governor of Chihli, was received advocating peace with the South on the ground that "men, elements, heaven and earth are all against the continuation of disastrous civil strife." This telegram has not been allowed to see light for good reasons. Similar telegrams have been received by the Peking Government from other commanders, but they have been kept back from the public. Unquestionably, on the other hand, the South would welcome peace negotiations if its "face" is likewise preserved and if some compromise can be arranged whereby its leaders will be given honorary and fat official positions. In the words of the retired President, General Li Yuan-hung, all the political leaders are fighting for "a rice bowl" to eat.

SUGGESTIONS have been made to elect General Ts'en Ch'un-hsuan, an important political leader in the South, Vice-President next September as one of the means to compose the differences between North and South. They are being supported by the Military Governors of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Hupeh secretly at the present. In return, it has been suggested that Hsu Shih-chang be elected President by the twice dissolved Parliament at Canton, which will meet again. As a final compromise, both Parliaments be dissolved and a new Parliament, to be composed of a portion of their members, be organized. But little doubt

exists of the reluctance on the part of the Northern Military Governors, supporters of the Prime Minister, to consider such an arrangement, for the simple reason that the Vice-Presidency is too important an office to be disposed of with such ease. On account of the uncertain political situation, no President is likely to hold his office for more than a year, as did the late President Yuan Shih-kai. If one is elected Vice-President this September, one will most probably be the President next September, following upon the overthrow of his predecessor by contending factions. As the capture of the Vice-Presidency may lead to the occupancy of the office of the President, the question of the Vice-Presidency is therefore more difficult of solution. For the same reason, the supporters of the present Prime Minister will decline to consider the proposal of electing a Southern independent as Vice-President except under the condition that he will remain at Canton or far away from Peking, so that they may usurp his power whenever necessary.

AS a side issue of the Tientsin Conference, an attempt has been made by General Ni Shih-chung, Military Governor of Anhwei, to secure the support of the other Military Governors for the release of General Chang Hsun, who is a political refugee in the Dutch Legation in consequence of the collapse of his monarchical movement last summer. One of General Ni's extraordinary proposals is that General Chang Hsun should be given back his former position, the Inspecting Commissioner of the Yangtze Valley, and be allowed to reside at Hsuchow again. It is treated by many as a mad scheme. If General Chang Hsun is given liberty under this condition, there is no telling what may happen. He may oppose the existing Government in Peking as long as General Tuan remains the Prime Minister. It was General Tuan who frustrated General Chang's movement to restore the baby Emperor to the Throne in July 1917. Attempts have been made upon his life by General Chang's emissaries, but unsuccessfully. But what cannot be understood is the proposal for the release of General Chang Hsun made by General Ni Shih-chung, who is a faithful supporter of General Tuan, and who previously did his utmost to frustrate an effort made by President Feng's supporters to get him out from the Dutch Legation. Two explanations are only possible. One is that General Ni's proposal is not sincere. The other explanation is that General Ni has already secured General Chang Hsun's support to cooperate with him in the political struggle for power and more power. It is believed that the Prime Minister will most propably refuse to consider such a mad proposal, and that even if he will, the Allied Legations will not allow General Chang Hsun to leave the Legation Quarters. It was rumored that General Chang was pro-German before the collapse of his monarchical movement. That if he were not pro-German before, he must be now, is the observation of some pro-Allied Chinese.

H. K. T.

Peking, August 10, 1918.

China's New Parliament Convened

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE inauguration of the new Parliament in the building of the House of Representatives at Peking on the morning of August 12, was attended by the President, the Premier and the Cabinet Ministers. In the midst of discontent, distress and disorder prevailing in most parts of the country, the new legislature has finally commenced its uncertain career—uncertain because its existence has been denied by Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Yunnan and Szechuan, five out of the twenty-two provinces, which are under the influence of the Southern Independents, who are now disputing the authority of the Peking Government. Meanwhile, yonder at Canton there is sitting the twice-dissolved Parliament, unrecognized by Peking but legislating for the Independents. Within the domain of China two rival Parliaments—each contends that the other is illegal—are simultaneously functioning as legislatures!

A general holiday celebrated the occasion. From morning to evening the five-colored flags were displayed in front of all the shops on the streets at the order of the police whilst the gates of the once deserted premises of the two Houses were decorated with variegated *pailous* and lit up with electric lights at night. At break of day the streets leading from the Presidential Palace to the Preliminary Buildings were lined with policemen and troops. Traffic in that neighborhood was stopped for the moment. Shortly after nine, the President drove to the meeting place in his armored automobile, travelling at a high speed, and upon his arrival found that the Prime Minister had been there for one hour. Long before the meeting hour the galleries of the Auditorium were filled with curious visitors and foreign officials, who were courteously attended to by the English and French-speaking members of the Foreign Office. The French and Belgian Ministers were among those in the box reserved for the diplomats.

At 10.15 a.m., upon the ringing of the bell, 106 Senators and 258 Representatives in full dress marched into the Auditorium slowly but solemnly. After they had been seated in

their assigned places, the band discoursed music, amidst which the President, followed by the Premier and the Cabinet Ministers, was ushered into the Hall. The ceremony for the inauguration of the new Parliament, in contrast with the pompous procession of the President to the legislative buildings when traffic was stopped, was characterised by Jeffersonian simplicity. It commenced with the election of Li Chao-chen, who is the oldest man in the Assembly, as Provisional Chairman. Mr. Li in a few well chosen words extended to the members present a most cordial welcome, and then read a prepared speech, the gist of which was that they should not imitate the unbecoming conduct of their predecessors. Following this, the President, in a dignified speech, dwelt upon the importance of Parliament and expressed his firm belief that the members of the new Parliament would give to the country a suitable constitution so that the people could receive unbounded blessings. After a brief speech by the Prime Minister, in which the importance of having a workable constitution and the necessity of cooperation between the Parliament and the Government were emphasized, the whole audience saluted the national flag. The ceremony wound up with the taking of a group picture in memory of the occasion.

At 2 p. m. on the same day, the National Council, which gave birth to the new Parliament, was formally dissolved. It is this Council which revised the Parliamentary Election and Organization Laws whereby the total membership of the two Houses was reduced from 870 or 274 Senators and 596 Representatives to 573 or 168 Senators and 405 Representatives. Wang Yih-tang, Chairman of the Council, claims that this revision has secured for Parliament efficiency and a more complete representation of various interests than had been provided for in the old laws. Theoretically, a smaller body can act more efficiently and is able to transact a greater amount of business, but whether this principle will apply to the present Parliament and whether the proceedings of both Houses will be distingusished by languid interests as their predecessors had shown in the serious business of the legislature, remains to be seen.

The first Chinese Parliament came into existence on April 14 in 1913 and was dissolved by the late President Yuan Shih-kai seven months later, on the ground that it was unwieldy. Revived on August 1 1916 after his death, it was again dissolved by President Li Yuan-hung on June 12 in 1917, when it shelved the bill recommending the declaration of war against Germany, and is now sitting of its own accord at Canton, the center of the Independents. It was dominated by an ultra Republican majority, who, from the very outset, bent their energy upon the concentration in their hands of all political power. The second Parliament now in session, however, is largely composed of former officials and relatives of those "higher up," who are more or less under the influence of the Government. Among the members of the Senate, for instance, are Feng Chia-sui, son of the President; Ni Tao-chih, nephew of the Military Governor of Anhwei; Tsao Chun, the fifth brother of the Military Governor of Chihli; Liang Shih-yi, former Director-General of the Customs Administration; Chow Tsz-chi, former Minister of Finance; Chu Chi-chien, former Minister of the Interior; Chang Feng-tai, former Governor of Honan; Chin Wang-lan, former Kiangsu Governor; Meng Hsien-i, former Governor of Kirin; Chang Yuan-chi, former Fengtien Governor; Li Shao-cheng, former civil governor of Anhwei; Tsai Ju-kai, former Civil Governor of Shantung; Chen Chung-kwang, ex-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Lu Tiao-yuan, former Honan Civil Governor. In other words, there are sitting in the Senate more than a dozen ex-governors and an equal number of ex-cabinet ministers and vice-ministers. The House of Representatives can likewise count a score of once-powerful officials as its members. Both Chambers are, however, graced by the presence of a sprinkling of returned students from Europe, America and Japan.

In this connection one name must be mentioned, a name known to a large circle of true Confucianists, Chen Huai-chang, Ph. D. from Columbia, who wrote a thesis in English on Confucianism in which he tried to show by comparison and illustration that an inkling of every modern invention could be found in the books written by the Chinese Sage over two thousand years ago.

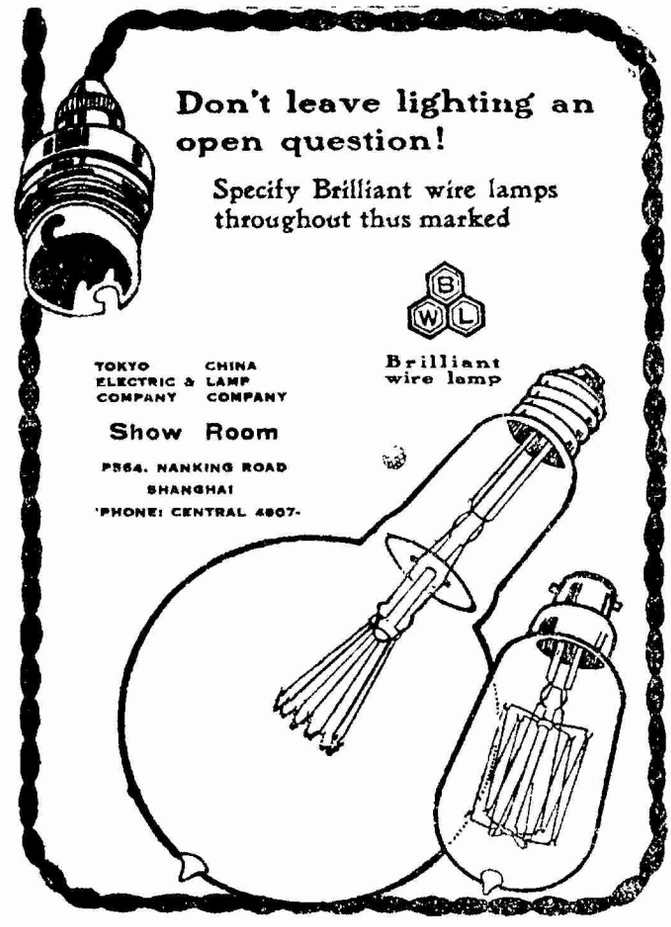
Some of these new Senators and Representatives were elected not necessarily through their own merits or by popular voting. Representation in Parliament by this class of people is unavoidable under the present chaotic condition and at the transitionary stage which this Republic has not yet passed. Many years will be required before true representatives of the people will sit in Parliament and a true representative government will be in operation. As it is, the new Parliament at its best is but a make-believe one, as even some of its own members have readily admitted to me during the last few days.

The first act of both Houses after their inauguration is to elect the Speakers and Vice-speakers. Such elections will probably be held on the 15th instant, but it is an open secret that the Speakers and Vice-speakers have been selected long ago. Unless developments occur, Liang Shih-yi will be elected Speaker of the Senate, and Wang Yih-tang, former Governor of Kirin, Speaker of the House of Representa-

tives. Tien Yin-Wang and Wang Yin-chuan will be elected Vice-speakers. If the honor is declined by Mr. Liang, it will be given to Chu Chi-chien, his close associate. After the settlement of the question of the speakers, Parliament will be called upon to elect China's next President. It is expected that this task may be finished before the end of August. That Hsu Shih-chang, former Secretary of State, will be elected to the first office of the land, little doubt now exists. However, he may send a telegram to the provincial authorities declining the presidency, and if he does so, it will be merely to sound their views.

The election of the Vice-President will naturally follow. The most hopeful candidate is General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, if he can satisfy the members of Parliament in one way or the other. The majority of the members belong to the An Fu Club, the platform of which is to elect Hsu Shih-chang as President. In case General Tuan Chi-jui, the Prime Minister, offers himself as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, they will also support him. Any other person who desires to be the Vice-President, it is said, will have to satisfy them financially. To put it more plainly, if General Tsao Kun will spend a sufficient amount of money for campaign purposes, he will get the Vice-President provided that General Tuan does not enter the contest. Fear is entertained in official circles that as there are so many high military officers seeking the office of the Vice-President, serious troubles may result from the election. Some farsighted Senators and Representives have accordingly proposed that the election of the Vice-President be held over until after the inauguration of the new President, so that he may be able to mediate in case of untoward events.

After the Presidential election and before Parliament is able to tackle the difficult task of framing for the Republic a formal constitution, a compromise may be reached between the North and South, whereby the dissolution of both the new and old Parliament, will likely be made a condition and another Parliament to be composed of chosen members of the dissolved ones convened. When such a compromise is reached, the South will probably recognise the President elected by the Parliament in the North, but it will demand in return the recognition by the North of its constitution, which it is hastening to frame. One Parliament elects the President and the other makes the Constitution, and then they will merge into one. It is not a bad idea. Such a solution of the present civil strife appears to be within possibility, especially in view of the fact that the first act of the new President will undoubtedly be to seek the unity of the nation. Basing their conclusions on this, many predict that the Parliament, whose inauguration took place on August 12, might not be long-lived. However, it is hoped that after the Presidential election, a change for the better in the political situation will come even though the career of the new Parliament may be uncertain.



The following *resume* of the epoch-making events between the second dissolution of the old Parliament and the convocation of this one will show how rapidly things have been moving in China:

1. Dissolution of Parliament for the second time on June 13, 1917.

2. Li Ching-hsi's assumption of the office of Prime Minister on June 24.

3. At three o'clock on the morning of July 1, Chang Hsun put the former boy Emperor on the Throne, and reintroduced the old system of government, and together with it Mandarin coats, horse-shoe sleeves, peacock feathers and official buttons.

4. General Tuan Chi-jui's defence of the Republic and the collapse of Chang Hsun's Empire on the afternoon of July 12.

5. General Tuan's organization of a new republican cabinet on July 14.

6. Arrival of Acting President Feng Kuo-chang from Nanking on August 1, to succeed President Li Yuan-hung, who retired on account of discouragement.

7. Declaration of war upon Germany on August 14.

8. Promulgation of a Mandate on September 29, ordering the organization of a National Council to revise and pass the Parliamentary Organization and Election Laws.

9. Overthrow of General Tuan's Cabinet on account of the refusal of his followers to fight in Hunan on November 23.

10. General Wang formed his peace Cabinet on December 1.

11. Promulgation of the new Laws on the Organization of Parliament and the Election of members of the two Houses on February 18, 1918.

12. Publication of the order urging the second election of Senators and members for the House of Representatives on March 3.

13. Mobilization of Fengtien troops along the Peking-Mukden Railway to coerce the President to dissolve the Peace Cabinet.

14. Reorganization of the Cabinet by General Tuan on March 23.

15. Convocation of the new Parliament on August 12.

Peking, August 12, 1918.

Another Parliament Meets in Canton

THE House of Representatives of the National Assembly of the Republic of China, with a legal quorum for the first time since the removal of its meeting place from Peking after the dissolution of Parliament by force of Northern militarists, met in the Kwangtung Legislative Building, now the temporary national legislative hall, August 6, when more than three hundred members were present. After a report of the number of resignations, removals and vacancies was made by the Speaker, Wu Ching-lien, allotments of regular seats for members became the first order. The business of the day consisted of the appointment of a committee on credentials to examine the qualification of new members coming to fill vacancies, the discussion on a declaration to be made at home and abroad giving the causes leading to the meeting of the National Assembly in Canton and the object of the session.

In spite of a rain storm inundating the streets and courtyards surrounding the building, the number of spectators in the gallery was unusually large.

The Senate meets with a legal quorum also for the first time on August 7, Dr. C. T. Wang, Vice-President, acting as the presiding officer.

The expenses of the National Assembly are being paid from national revenue, the salt tax collected in Liang Kwang. The constitutionalist provinces, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuan, contribute $20,000 to $50,000 each monthly.

Canton, August 7, 1918.

The Scientific Investigation in Central Asia

BY ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS

In charge of the Asiatic Zoological Expeditions of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

TO discuss the origin of the human race is almost as dangerous and futile as to make definite statements concerning Chinese politics. Most authorities, however, are agreed in placing the center of dispersal of primitive man somewhere in the vast central Asian plateau north of the Himalaya Mountains. Half a million years ago this region was probably much less arid than it is at present and there is very good reason to believe that in it will be found the remains of tribes and perhaps civilizations, more ancient than any of which we now have record. In prehistoric, classical and mediaeval times it is known that wave after wave of barbarian hordes swept from the East into Europe, each tribe being pressed on by those behind it. To India they came from the North and to China from the West. The migration route to America was by way of the Bering Strait and followed the vast mountain chains southward, spreading fan wise into the most remote portions of South America.

There were, undoubtedly, many contributing causes to these migrations but one of the most important must have been the movements of the game animals which furnished food and skins to the early tribesmen. Primitive man was a hunter and as the animals upon which he lived migrated, so did he follow. In America to-day our sportsmen are hunting with high-power rifles the relatives of the very animals which made life possible to the tribesmen of Asia hundreds of thousands of years ago. There are probably a dozen species of "big-horn" sheep in Asia, all closely related to the two species in the Rocky Mountains of America. The caribou of Alaska and Northern America are hardly distinguishable, broadly speaking, from the reindeer of Europe and Siberia, and as closely related is the American *wapiti* or elk to those of Manchuria, Siberia, the Alti, and China. But perhaps most significant are the so-called "goat-antelopes," which stand midway between the true "goats" and the antelopes, combining characters common to them both. Asia is the home of these remarkable animals and in China alone we have

three members of the group—the *serow*, *takin* and *goral*. The other two representatives are the chamois of Europe and the so-called Rocky Mountain "goat" of America. I might continue through many other groups of smaller and less known animals to show how indications point to Central Asia as the greatest center of the distribution of the world's mammalian life.

Although these facts have been recognized for a number of years there has been no great systematic exploration of this region. It is true that many expeditions have carried on researches in various parts of Asia but none has gone with a definite plan for general or correlated scientific work along the lines which have been indicated above. The reasons are many but it is sufficient to mention only three. First, the Tibetans have not welcomed intruders who might develop into disturbers of their immemorial peace; second, the physical and climatic difficulties of the region to be explored are great; third, a vast amount of time and money are required for such researches.

A few years ago the American Museum of Natural History in New York, of which the distinguished palaeontologist Henry Fairfield Osborn is president, developed plans for a great Hall of Asiatic Life in the new buildings soon to be constructed. Work was begun almost immediately. This consisted in sending out preliminary expeditions to make a general survey of the regions to be investigated, for new problems develop as soon as work has been begun. Moreover, the cost of maintaining a large expedition in the field for an extended period is enormous and it is necessary to determine rather carefully the locality which will yield the greatest results before operations on a large scale can be attempted.

China offers an excellent field for preliminary investigations since the fauna of its western provinces is closely related to that of Central Asia and the region is readily accessible. The first survey was conducted during 1916-1917 in the province of Yunnan along the Tibetan frontier and yielded results of unexpected importance. In fact a correct interpretation of its data necessitated further work almost immediately and for this purpose the second preliminary expedition has arrived in China. It is hoped that soon after the world politics have again been established upon a firm basis it may be possible to vigorously carry out the program for a thorough scientific exploration of what is undoubtedly the least known and most important part of the earth's surface.

Peking, August 12, 1918.

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Inside History of China's Declaration of War

BY CARSON CHANG

(On August 14 of 1917, China declared war against the Central Powers. As this is the first anniversary, we have specially requested Mr. Carson Chang, a member of the War Commission and Secretary to President Feng Kuo-chang, who has played an important part in this epoch-making event and has closely followed its development up to the present time, to write for us a series of articles giving a brief history of it. This series of articles will contain information which has never been published and will undoubtedly be welcomed by the readers of the Review—Editor.)

CHINA to join the Entente Powers was decided when she sent a protest to Germany concerning illegal submarine warfare, but before the protest a movement in that direction had long been afoot. During the late part of 1914 and the beginning of 1915, namely the period of Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical movement, several prominent Chinese, among whom was Liang Shih-yi, for instance, proposed to Yuan Shih-kai that China enter the war on the side of the Allies and expressed their belief that if she did so, she would probably be able to secure the sympathy of the Allies with and their approval of his imperialistic scheme. Some *sub rosa* negotiations consequently commenced. Owing to their accidental disclosure in the New York papers, they were, however, suddenly dropped. Soon afterwards the trouble between North China and South China began, and as a

result the Chinese Government could not pay further attention to the World War.

In the autumn of 1916, or during the period of reconciliation between the North and South when General Li Yuan-hung accepted the Presidency, a report appeared in the Japanese press that Leonard Simpson (Putnam Weale), Peking correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, had suggested to the Chinese Government that it might secure such conditions as the cancellation of the Boxer Indemnity, the restoration of the leased ports and the like if it would join the Allies and declare war against Germany. I was much interested in Mr. Simpson's suggestion and wrote three articles in support of it. Up to this time, Japan, however, offered strong opposition to China's joining the War for the reason that when China entered the Allied Group, she would be one of it, which would prevent the existence of a close relationship between these two Asiatic Powers. The Japanese papers thus openly treated the movement of China's joining the War on the side of the Allies as an intrigue on the part of British journalists, and attempted to show that it did not represent the real wish of the Chinese people.

On February 4, 1917, the American Government, after having broken off diplomatic relations with Germany, sent a note to China stating that "it would make for the peace of the world if other neutral Powers can find it possible to take action similar to that taken by the Government of the United States." This invitation was gladly accepted by the Chinese Government after a thorough discussion at the Cabinet Meetings. On February 9 a note was sent by China to Von Hintze, former German Minister at Peking, intimating that "in case contrary to its expectations its protest be ineffectual, the Government of the Chinese Republic will be constrained, to its profound regret, to sever diplomatic relations at present existing between the two countries."

So far as I know, there was no other country at that time which made a declaration against Germany similar to China's in tone, following the lead of America. Some of the neutral countries which had received the notice from the American Government merely stated that German warfare was illegal and mentioned nothing about the possibility of the severance of diplomatic relations, whilst the other neutral countries, like Denmark and Sweden, even did not send to Germany any protest.

Why did China, which had long remained silent over the question of the World War, suddenly arouse herself in response to this international current? Because of friendship for America and confidence in her declaration that there was no other motive behind the course which she advocated than the preservation of the justice and the principles of humanity. America knew this, and knowing, appreciates it, as is clearly shown in the recent statement of the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, that "China declared war against Germany very largely because of the action of the United States."

If such advice that China should join the War had come from any other country, I doubt very much whether it would have been so promptly accepted. Up to February 8, 1917, negotiations between the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, and Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister, took place in Peking, although the Allied Governments knew all about them.

On the evening of February 8, Liang Chi-chiao (former Minister of Finance) arrived in Peking upon the invitation of the Prime Minister, General Tuan Chi-jui, for consultation on the war question. On this occasion he told the Prime Minister that first of all we should decide our attitude towards the Allies and that a protest intimating the severance of diplomatic relations would produce a greater effect. Mr. Liang's advice was accepted. On the next day, Wang Ta-hsieh, representing the Chinese Government, called upon the Japanese Minister, and Lu Cheng-hsiang called upon the British, the Russian and the French Ministers informing them formally of China's decision. A few hours later, the protest was sent to the German Minister, and a reply was simultaneously given to the American Government, which five days before had invited the neutral Powers to take the same action as she did. In the reply to America it was further stated that the Chinese Government proposed to take such action in the future as would be deemed necessary for the maintenance of the principle of international law. This statement was severely criticised by the Japanese press on the ground that China had inclined too much towards the United States.

On February 10 a telegram was sent to Chang Chung-chung, Chinese Minister at Tokio, instructing him to inform the Japanese Government of the events leading to the dispatch of the protest to Germany. The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Motono, expressed his approval of China's action, and proposed that she should go one step further and join the Allied Group.

A committee was subsequently informally formed, including Liang Chi-chiao, Lu Cheng-hsiang, Wang Ta-hsieh and Tsao Ju-ling, for consideration of the next step in dealing with Germany. After lengthy discussions, they recommended the exchange of views between China and the Allies. Later a definite decision was made by the Cabinet.

On February 26 Mr. Lu, in the capacity of the Prime Minister's representative, accordingly called on the Allied Legations in Peking, namely the British, Russian, French, Japanese, Belgian, Italian and Portuguese Legations. The French and Belgian Ministers were asked by their colleagues to receive his message. Mr. Lu told them in substance that if China should sever her diplomatic relations with Germany, she would have to take some precautionary measures and that in that case she would require some financial assistance. He therefore proposed the tariff reform, the postponement of the payment of the Boxer Indemnity and others. A few days later, a reply signed by these seven Ministers was received by the Chinese Government declaring that they all acquiesced in China's desires in principle and would favorably consider them, but that details would have to be discussed if a more extensive form of rupture between China and Germany took place. This intimation practically amounted to a request that China declare war upon Germany.

Besides the above exchange of views between Mr. Lu and the Allied Ministers, the Japanese agent, Nishihara, was sent by his government in the middle of February to China, bringing with him a confidential paper concerning China's desires. Firstly, the confidential paper stated, the Entente Powers would agree to the postponement of the Boxer Indemnity for three years. Secondly, they would give a guarantee that the German portion of the Boxer Indemnity would be cancelled hereafter. Thirdly, on the condition that China would abolish *likin* (interior tax), the tariff of manufactured goods could be raised to an effective 7.5 per cent, and that of raw materials to an effective 5 per cent *ad valorem*. The Entente Powers would also agree to use their good offices when negotiations between China and other treaty nations took place. Further provisions were that the abolishment of *likin* should be carried out within ten years and that raw materials like cotton, wool, iron and iron ores should be allowed to export free of duty.

At that time, informal negotiations concerning China's desires were held on the one hand with Japan, and on the other hand with the Allied Ministers at Peking, separately. When they were on the point of being concluded, it was decided that these desires should be embodied in a telegram which was to be despatched to the Allied Governments formally. This telegram was drafted by Liang Chi-chiao and passed after three Cabinet conferences. The principal contents of it are as follows: The part which China was going to play was to supply labor and materials. China asked that she be allowed to reserve her freedom of action in the matter of the supply of munitions and military assistance. Then she expressed her desires to confiscate the German portion of the Boxer Indemnity, postpone the payment of the other Boxer Indemnity for ten years, increase the tariff to an effective 12 per cent *ad valorem* and modify the clauses in the treaties which are in conflict with the principles of equality (for example, China, according to the treaty of 1900, is not allowed to station troops within the area of 20 *li* around Tientsin).

On March 3 this telegram was brought before the President, General Li, for his approval. He said "No!" As these desires of China implied that their acceptance by the

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Allies meant war with Germany, he advocated that the Government must not be allowed to formulate them without the approval of Parliament. This difference of opinion caused the resignation of the Prime Minister on the same day, and his subsequent departure for Tientsin. The Vice-President, General Feng Kuo-chang, who had his headquarters in Nanking, was then visiting Peking and assisting the Prime Minister to carry out his war policy. When the question of General Tuan's resignation came up, Vice-President Feng, representing President Li, went down to Tientsin in efforts to get him back. Prime Minister Tuan returned to Peking and withdrew his resignation on the condition that he be free to carry out his war policy. Soon afterwards the bill recommending the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany was introduced in Parliament on March 10. And it was passed with a majority of 331 votes against 87 in the House of Representatives, and passed on the next day by the Senate with a majority of 153 votes against 37. On this very day the German Minister, Von Hintze, sent a lengthy note to China in reply to her protest stating, in part, that "the Imperial Government is nevertheless willing to comply with the wishes of the Government of the Republic of China by opening negotiations to arrive at a plan for the protection of Chinese life and property, with the view that consideration be given to the shipping rights of China. The reason which has prompted the Imperial Government to meet the Chinese Government in this is the knowledge that, once diplomatic relations are severed with Germany, China will not only lose a truly good friend, but will also be entangled in unthinkable difficulties."

Von Hintze got this reply from his own government ten days previous and his handing of it to the Chinese Government at the last moment showed that he wanted to influence the Chinese Parliament, but he failed in this. However, his tactics in delaying the transmission of the reply served some good when the third stage—the declaration of war—was discussed, as some members of Parliament considered the reply a satisfactory one as Germany assented to the negotiations for the protection of China's shipping rights.

After the severance of diplomatic relations, the measure to control German ships in Chinese waters and transfer over the German concessions in Tientsin and Hankow, was carried out without an accident. The German Minister and the German Consuls were politely sent out of Chinese territory. The following document bespeaks the courtesy of China, written as it was by the departing German Minister, Von Hintze:

"Mr. Chen, Secretary to the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, has been in charge of the arrangements at Woosung during my stay here. He has acquitted himself of these duties with proper courtesy and thoughtfulness, which on his demand, I am glad to state herewith. Woosung, March 26, 1917."

But Germany's treatment of our Minister at Berlin was the reverse of this, as is too well known to the whole world. For more than one month after the severance of diplomatic relations, the German Government kept Dr. W. W. Yen as a hostage.

After the departure of the German Consuls, one of many legal questions concerning the jurisdiction over the German subjects in China who had committed offences arose, as there was no German official who could decide and try German cases. Some said that this question should be solved according to the principle whether all the treaties between China and Germany were abrogated or not by the severance of diplomatic relations. If they were abrogated, then China had a perfect right to exercise control over German subjects in her territory, as a belligerent nation would do. If the severance of diplomatic relations does not mean the abrogation of the treaties, and if China is not entitled to exercise jurisdiction over the subjects of Germany, who are still enjoying the rights of exterritoriality, then the question arises as to who can control the Germans legally. The

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Dutch Minister argued that his Legation, which has taken charge of German interests in China, should be empowered to exercise jurisdiction over the German residents, but China contended that difference must be made between the time of peace and the time when diplomatic relations have been severed, and that in the interest of public safety, she should have the right to control the Germans who have committed offences. Finally the Dutch Minister and China came to an agreement whereby any case in which German subjects were involved and which concerns the public safety of China must be tried by a Chinese court and any other cases would be tried by the Dutch authorities in China in place of the German Consuls. I have brought up this subject here, because it may be of interest to international jurists, showing as it does how the question of jurisdiction over the subjects of a nation with which only diplomatic relations were severed was decided.

Notes from Peking

The Peking-Tungchow Road built by the American Red Cross in conjunction with the Chinese Government will be formally completed on August 20. It was opened for special traffic to-day. The construction work was first in charge of R. A. White, formerly of the E. W. Frazar Company, but for the last few months was in charge of Captain R. T. McDownell of the 15th Infantry, assisted by three sergeants from his regiment. When Captain McDownell first took over the road, it was in a disorganized condition. Much credit is due to him for the completion of the road so quickly. Refugees from the floods in north China were employed in constructing the road.

***

Dr. Hawkling Yen, Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, gave a luncheon to Mr. MacMurray, American Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Dennis, American Legal Adviser to the Chinese Government, Dr. W. W. Willoughby, who is now visiting Peking, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, T. C. Sun, Director-General of the Chu Chin Railway, L. Simpson, Peking correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, Samuel S. Young, Mr. Rogers of the American Legation, and Hollington K. Tong. The luncheon was given in the hall where the former Emperor used to worship Confucius, inside the Palace. Dr. W. W. Willoughby will return to America in two weeks.

***

An American-Chinese society was formed last Friday to study the needs of both countries. Among its members were Dr. Willoughby, Dr. Wang Chunhui and Carson Chang.

***

Late last evening 1,000 cavalrymen belonging to the Military Governor of Chihli, General Tsao Kun, arrived at Tungchow. Nominally they were to replace the infantry, but the latter are still staying in that locality. The presence of these cavalrymen at Tungchow, which is near Peking, is considered with suspicion in certain quarters.

A Mandate was issued on August 9 granting to the family of the late Sir Robert Bredon, former Acting Inspector-General of Customs, who died two weeks ago, a sum of $2,000 in recognition of his past valuable services rendered to the Chinese Government to be used as his funeral expenses. It reviewed briefly what the late Sir Robert had done for China. The custom of appropriating an amount toward the funeral expenses of prominent foreigners has long been in vogue in China.

***

The Peking community has been informed of the promotion of Major Albert J. Bowley, former American Military Attache in Peking, to a Generalship. General Bowley spent two years in Peking between 1912 and 1914. When he first arrived in China he was Captain of Field Artillery, but soon afterwards he received his promotion to the rank of Major. In the autumn of 1914 he was transferred to active service on the Mexican border, where he was soon promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Upon the entry of America into the war he received his commission. He went to France with his regiment early last year and has rendered meritorious services there. General Bowley is from California and is 42 years of age, and was graduated from West Point in 1897.

***

Everything is now in readiness for the dispatch of the Chinese troops to Vladivostock. They may start at a moment's notice for the Siberian front.

***

Baron Sakatani, who aspired to be financial adviser to the Chinese Government, drafted the regulations on the issue of gold notes by the Chinese Government for circulation in Peking, which were promulgated this evening.

***

Report has been received that owing to the incessant rain, the Peking-Hankow Railway has been damaged at several points, and through traffic was accordingly interrupted for several days last week.

***

A telegram has been received by the Government here that General Lu Yung-ting, Inspector-General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and who is an important leader of the Southern opposition, will proceed to Canton for consultations with the other leaders there.

***

The new commander of the Japanese garrisons at Tientsin arrived in Peking on Friday and was received by the President in audience.

***

It has been reported that General Tsao Kun, High Commissioner of the Four Provinces, had intimated his wishes to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce that he wanted to control the three arsenals in Hanyang, Shanghai and Techow during his tenure of office.

***

An attempt was made on the life of Ho Hai-ming, a new member of Parliament from Hunan, outside Chienmen on Friday, whilst the latter was driving home in a carriage after calling on a friend. An unidentified person shot at him, but the bullet went wild.

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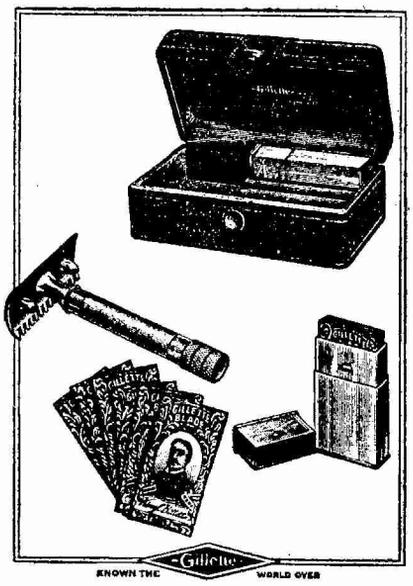

One recent shipment was 80,000 Razors and 600,000 dozen Blades.

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The National Council will be dissolved on August 12, when the new Parliament will convene. It has completed its task.

* * *

A number of the vernacular papers have printed news that the President openly advocated that Hsu Shih-chang should be elected the President to succeed him. Everything indicates that Mr. Hsu will be unanimously elected the next President of China.

* * *

The American returned students in Tientsin will hold a reunion in the form of a picnic to-morrow afternoon. Many returned students from Peking will go there to attend the function. The reunion was to have been held last Sunday, but it was postponed to this Sunday on account of the threatening weather.

* * *

M. Destree, the Belgian Minister at Petrograd, left Tientsin for Japan last Wednesday by way of Manchuria.

* * *

At a Cabinet meeting held last week it was decided to order the Chekiang officials to raise $1,200,000 for the repair of the dykes along the coast of that province. The fund is to be raised by the issue of premium bonds.

* * *

The Prime Minister received a telegram from Liang Shih-yi, an important political leader, from Hongkong that he would leave there for Peking on the 14th instant and expects to reach the Capital on the 19th. Mr. Liang will accept the senatorship, although it is doubtful whether he will be elected Speaker of the Senate.

* * *

General Tuan Chi-kuei, Minister of War, has decided not to resign in spite of his unpopularity with a number of military governors, who are working for his downfall.

* * *

The Government has decided to erect a wireless station in the Temple of Heaven. The site in the Temple has already been chosen.

* * *

Ting Lai-yang, former Salt Commissioner of Kwantung, who was appointed Chief of the Tobacco and Wine Monopoly Bureau a fortnight ago, assumed his new office last Wednesday. In the afternoon he had an audience with the Prime Minister, when he was instructed by the Prime Minister to pay full attention to the reorganization of his Bureau in view of the fact that the Chinese merchants, in order to prevent the Japanese from getting the tobacco and wine concession, have promised a tax of $5,000,000 a year and assistance in the flotation of an internal loan.

* * *

General Chang Huai-chi, Military Governor of Shantung, and commander of the troops on the Hunan front and those for the suppression of disturbance in Kwangtung, arrived in Peking on Thursday afternoon, and returned to Tientsin last evening.

* * *

The French Legation has protested to the Chinese Government against the exchange of diplomatic representatives between China and the Pope, as anticipated. It is too late to cancel the arrangement, but a compromise may be secured by the change of the personnel of the Pope's representative, who is said to be pro-German.

Yasuhei Asakawa, Seisaku Osaki, Jun Hosono, Teitaro Tokorozawa and Tetsuji Nakamura of the Seiyukai Party in the Municipal Assembly will visit China shortly to investigate municipal administration of cities as well as the latest municipal institutions in Dairen, Tsingtao and other cities.

Peking, August 10, 1918.

Who's Who in China

Dr. Sun Yat-sen

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the father of the Chinese Republic and the life and soul of the democratic Revolution of 1911, has rightly been called the Mazzini of China. Gifted with extraordinary intelligence and a wonderful power of organization this one man is more responsible for the overthrow of the autocratic Manchu Dynasty than all other forces put together.

Sun Yat-sen was born in 1866 in the province of Kwangtung. He received his early education in the

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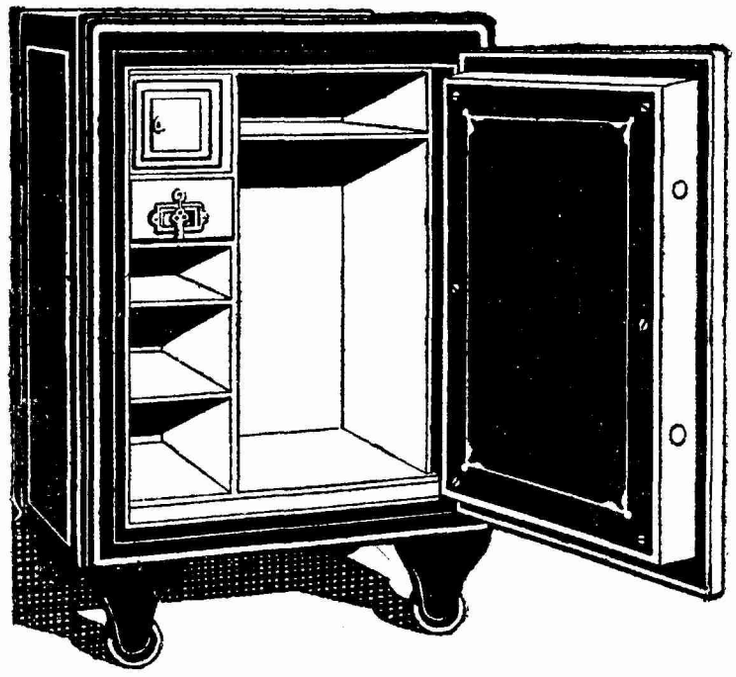

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Anglican Mission school and subsequently joined the Hawaii College in Honolulu. On his return to China he entered Queen's College, Hongkong. Once more he visited Honolulu and returned to China. Now he took up the study of Medicine at Canton, which he continued in Hongkong. While at Hongkong he entered his political career and organized a secret society on a democratic basis to overthrow the Manchu Dynasty through whose agency China had been reduced to such a rotten condition. But the path of patriotism seldom runs smooth. Many of his comrades were arrested and beheaded and he escaped to the United States, passing some time at Honolulu. It was in 1896 that he was kidnapped in London by the Chinese Legation at the instance of the Chinese Government. While in confinement he succeeded in sending word to his friends and his liberation was soon secured by the British Government. In the years that followed Dr. Sun continually travelled all over the world, carrying on a democratic propaganda among his countrymen and organizing societies for the liberation of China. In 1907 while in Tokio he successfully welded together all the different elements of the anti-dynastic movement. He planned the Revolution of 1911 to the minutest details and left it to General Huang Hsung to carry out the scheme. General Huang Hsung wired to Dr. Sun, who was carrying on his propaganda work on the Pacific coast of the U.S.A., telling him that the troops in Wuchang were ready to strike and asking for instructions and help. When this telegram reached him Dr. Sun could not decipher it as his code and luggage had been booked ahead to Denver, Colorado. When next morning he saw the papers he found that Wuchang had already been captured by the Revolutionary troops.

In Wuchang the Revolution broke out earlier in consequence of the arrest and execution of several Revolutionary leaders and there being no responsible leader to guide the movement on the spot the troops gave out that they were rising in accordance with Dr. Sun's orders. At that time a warship of some European nation was in the Hankow harbor. The Manchu Viceroy fled to Hankow and convening a meeting of the Consuls of the foreign Powers requested them to intervene because of the anti-foreign character of the Revolution. But the French Consul, Mr. Reau, who had been a friend and admirer of Dr. Sun, opposed the proposal of intervention and assured the meeting that the Revolution was not an anti-foreign movement and that it was a patriotic movement led by Dr. Sun, the Russian Consul also agreed with Mr. Reau. Mr. Reau's opinion prevailed and the Viceroy being disappointed fled to Shanghai. In the meantime the revolutionaries discovered Brigadier-General Li Yuan-hung, who had been hiding, and winning him over to the revolutionary camp, appointed him their leader.

Dr. Sun hurried to London and exerting himself with the British statesmen obtained the following promises:

1. That no loans will be granted to the Manchus.

2. That the orders of Dr. Sun's deportation from the British colonies of Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, etc., will be cancelled.

3. That they will stop Japan from interfering in favor of the Manchus.

Soon after Dr. Sun came to Nanking and brought with him the uncompromising and indefatigable spirit of patriotism. The statement found in so many books that Dr. Sun brought to Nanking funds for the Revolution is entirely without foundation. The Republican government established at Nanking elected Dr. Sun President of the Chinese Republic, which honor he accepted when offered to him but soon after the abdication of the Manchus Dr. Sun resigned in favor of Yuan Shih-kai, his aim, that is, the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty, having been accomplished. When Yuan Shih-kai, turning traitor to the Republic, wished to establish himself Emperor of China Dr. Sun vigorously opposed him.

Last year when Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier, unconstitutionally dissolved the Parliament Dr. Sun stood against him and finding him firm in his unconstitutional determinations he moved to Canton, taking with him the Chinese Navy, and established the constitutional government at Canton of which he was elected Generalissimo. He remained in office till Parliament was convened and this having been successfully done he resigned to carry on the work of preparing the people for the construction of democracy.

Name, fame, honor and wealth have never had any attraction for this great Chinese and even his enemies admit that he is one of the most selfless and reasonable men in China.

He is not merely an idealist as some people think. He is most practical in removing the obstacles in the way of democracy, as he has so often proved in his career as a leader.

He is a patriot in the truest sense of the term and like Mazzini is ever ready to help the fallen ones and to sympathise with the oppressed. Dr. Sun hates secret diplomacy and is always frank in expressing his opinions freely and fearlessly. His charming manners, childlike simplicity and profound scholarship make him an unique figure in China. Dr. Sun prefers to work among the people as one of them. He therefore accepts an office only when duty dictates him to do so, giving it up to continue his democratic work among the people as soon as he can be spared.

H. P. Shastri.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

August 7. The situation on the Vesle front is developing according to expectations; the enemy is transferring his shattered divisions over the Aisne while it is stated that General Foch is preparing to make a fresh advance.——East of Braisne the Franco-American forces cross the Vesle and establish themselves on the north bank, maintaining their positions despite two violent counter-attacks.

August 8. The British and French forces launch a new blow on the Picardy front southeast of Amiens on a front of 28 miles from Albert, northeast of Amiens, to Montdidier, on the southwest of Amiens, capturing the towns of Moreuil, Demuin, Aubercourt, Marcelclave and Lamotte; in the Lys salient the British advance more than half a mile on a front of 5 miles between the river Lawe and the river Clarence.

August 9. The French take Fresnoy-en-Chausse, east of Moreuil, and the British are now eastward of Le Quesnel and Caix; the Allies captured 36,000 prisoners in their drive in Picardy.

August 10. The French capture Montdidier, the apex of the German salient in Picardy, thus setting free for traffic both the important railways between Amiens

and Paris, and thereby increasing the Allied power of maneuvering; between Montdidier and the Oise the French, in an offensive on a front of 16 miles, are sweeping the Germans out of the western side of the salient.——Continuing their victorious advance on the right of the British, French troops push their advance 10 kilometers east of Montdidier on the front Andechy, La Boissiere and Fescamps.——French troops attack the Germans position on the right and left on the St. Just-Boys Road on a front of 20 kilometers, capture several towns and advance 10 kilometers at certain points.——The recent Allied triumph on the Marne and the Somme has resulted in the capture of between 50,000 and 60,000 prisoners, and 800 to 900 guns.

August 11. The French again make progress on the whole front between the Avre and the Oise, carrying the Boulonne La-Grass *massif* and advance east of Bus.——Australian and Canadian troops take Chaulnes, the capture of which is bound to precipitate a German withdrawal in the Montdidier sector.——The Allied armies continue to advance on the whole front south of Montdidier to the Ancre.

August 12. The formation of the 1st American Army in France is officially announced at London.——The French are within 3 miles of Roye, the junction of the railways from Montdidier, Compiegne and Chaulnes, on which the enemy depends to feed his whole line in the salient.——After sharp fighting the British capture Proyart, south of the Somme; the French on the British right take Les Loges.

August 13. A general attack by the Allies on a front of 25 miles extending from Chaulnes to the Oise is opened and local gains have been made.——The French have almost reached the important crest of Lassigny Massif, which they now command, although the Germans still retain the highest point in the northeast corner.

August 14. The French capture St. Claude farm and Ecouvillon, two of the most important points of the Lassigny Massif.——On the Austro-Italian front the Italians occupy Mount Montello, Punta di San Matteo and the spur southeastward of Cimazigolon.

CHINA

August 12. The Chinese Parliament is opened at Peking in the presence of the President, Premier and members of the Cabinet, and 376 members of both Houses.——The Chinese Government appoints a Commission, consisting of Phillip Tyau, Shih Lu-pun and Wang Ching-chi, the English, Japanese and French Secretaries respectively of the Wai-chiaopu (Foreign Office), to proceed to Harbin and Vladivostock to report on the situation preparatory to the despatch of troops.——The Peking Cabinet discusses the question of the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Vatican; the Government has telegraphed to Tai Chen-lin, the Chinese Minister to Madrid, who has been appointed Minister to the Vatican, to postpone the presentation of his credentials.

August 15. The Chinese Government decides to despatch 2 brigades of Fengtien troops to Manchuli to cooperate with the Japanese under the terms of the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement.

JAPAN

August 9. General K. Otani is appointed Commander of the Japanese expedition to Vladivostock, with Lieutenant-General Yubi as Chief of Staff.

August 12. General Otani and his staff leave Tokio for Vladivostock; they are given a splendid send-off.——Owing to the high price of rice serious riots take place in Japan; at Kioto, Hiroshima, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe and elsewhere the military forces are called out to assist the police in their efforts to maintain order.

August 13. The Emperor donates Yen 3,000,000 for the relief of sufferers from the abnormal high price of rice and the Japanese Government decides to disburse Yen 10,000,000 for the same purpose.

SIBERIA

August 9. The French contingent, consisting of 4 companies of French and Annamites, lands at Vladivostock; they will leave immediately for the battlefront.——General March announces that General Graves will command the American troops in Siberia, the nucleus of which will be two regiments from the Philippines supplemented later by troops from the United States.

August 10. The staff of the Don Cossack army announces that after operations lasting 3 months almost the whole region has been cleared of Bolsheviks.

August 12. A battalion of the Japanese contingent to Siberia arrives at Vladivostock and is given a ceremonious reception by all the Allied forces.

August 13. The Bolsheviks despatch 2 vessels from Nicholaievsk to Kamchatka with the object of re-establishing the power of the Soviets there and to seize the gold and fish supplies at Petropavlovsk.

August 15. The first contingent of American troops arrives at Vladivostock.

GENERAL

August 8. Mr. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, cables from Archangel to the U. S. State Department an official notice of the establishment of a new government of Northern Russia, which was set up August 8; the members of the Constitutional Assembly represent the 6 districts of Vologda, Novogorod, Kazan, Samara, Archangel and Viatka.

August 12. A message from Kieff states that Danski, who assassinated General von Eichorn, has been executed.——It is officially announced at Ottawa that Canada is being represented in the Allied Expeditionary Force in Siberia and her detachment will be mobilized and despatched at an early date.

August 13. The British Government, following similar action on the part of the Italian Government, issues a declaration that Great Britain regards the Czecho-Slovaks as an Allied nation.

America

The total number of casualties in the Army and Marine Corps since the beginning of America's participation in the war up to August 1, is announced as follows: 13,164 in the Army and 2,032 in the Marine Corps—a total of 15,196.

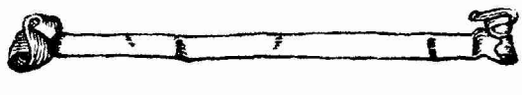
The Food Administration has removed the restrictions on the consumption of beef in public places, which has been limited to one meal daily. The administration has also removed the voluntary meatless pledges made by the housewives, owing to the supply of beef on hand.

Forty-four honor men from various American universities and colleges have been selected to receive highly specialized instruction in the course in foreign banking organized four years ago by the National City Bank of New York. The total number in the class is now more than 200. After completing the course, which includes foreign commerce, foreign languages, customs, and foreign methods of banking, the young men are sent to the various branches of the National City Bank and the International Banking Corporation throughout the world.

The most important section of the will of the late James Gordon Bennett, owner of the *New York Herald* and the *Evening Telegram* and of the Paris Edition of the *New York Herald*, provides for the establishment of a home for aged newspaper men of New York. The home will be known as the "James Gordon Bennet home for New York Journalists." The home will be open to all persons who have served for at least ten years with any daily newspaper in New York City, and who shall by reason of old age, accident, or bodily infirmity and through lack of means be unable to care for themselves.

That America is rapidly moving in the direction of national prohibition is shown by recent dispatches from the United States. In July the State of Georgia ratified the Constitutional Amendment for Prohibition, thus making the thirteenth state to ratify the amendment. In the same month the Supreme Court of Indiana upheld the State Prohibition Law. A recent order by Governor Whitman of New York makes it illegal for alcholic beverages to be sold in New York City after 8 p. m. unless they are drunk on the premises where they are sold. The order is for the duration of the war. On August 13 the Director General of Railroads at Washington prohibited the sale of liquors on trains or railroad stations. This order applies to all railroads of the United States.

United States Senator Xenophon P. Wilfley, a brother of Judge Wilfley, formerly of the U. S. Court for China, who was appointed Senator from Missouri to fill out the unexpired term of Senator William Jewell Stone, is being opposed for re-election by former Governor Joseph W. Folk. Governor Folk first came into prominence several years ago when he prosecuted and caused to be sent to the penitentiary several St. Louis assemblymen for political corruption. The main feature of the campaign between Senator Wilfley and Folk is "one hundred per cent Americanism." Mr. Wilfley is being opposed on the ground that after America had broken relations with Germany Senator Wilfley, then an election Commissioner in St. Louis, joined in a petition, which contained a number of names of prominent German-Americans, to President Wilson asking him to do all in his power to prevent a declaration of war against Germany.



Men and Events

W. Sheldon Ridge is now in Peking as the correspondent of the new *North China Star*. Mr. Ridge was formerly editor of the *National Review*, Shanghai.

Dr. Gilbert Reid, formerly head of the International Institute, who was deported from China to the Philippines because of his pro-German utterances, has returned to the United States.

General Sir William Henry Manning, former Governor of Jamaica, who has been appointed Governor of Ceylon, and General F. A. MacFarlan, returning from the front, passed through Shanghai on August 14 *en route* to Hongkong on the T. K. K. liner, *Siberia Maru*.

The Japanese residents of Shanghai have raised Yen 10,000 to be distributed among the families of those who were killed and injured in the recent Chinese-Japanese riot in Hongkew. The larger portion of the funds will go to the families of those who lost their lives in the riot.

Serious riots have been reported in various provincial Japanese cities over the high price of rice. Thousands in a mob attacked the shops in Kioto and other parts of Japan and demanded from the rice dealers that the prices be lowered.

A draft for G. $50,000 was forwarded to the American Red Cross Headquarters at Washington on August 14 by the Treasurer, B. C. Haile, of the American Red Cross in China. The remainder, or G. $25,000, raised in the Red Cross Drive in June will be held here pending instructions from Washington.

Owing to a severe epidemic of dysentery which has been prevailing in Manila for some time, the Bureau of Public Health issued instructions on July 28 which placed all persons suffering from the disease under modified quarantine regulations similar to regulations prevailing in case of typhoid and other infectious diseases.

In the list of colleges and universities given in MILLARD'S REVIEW a few weeks ago in regard to the Chinese students sailing on the *Nanking* for various schools in America, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, was omitted from the list. Since printing this list it has been brought to our attention that several of the young men are planning to attend this institution.

On August 14 the first contingent of American troops from Manila, P. I., arrived at Vladivostock. The men remained aboard a U. S. S. transport and awaited the arrival of two other transports which were scheduled to arrive on August 16. The Japanese contingents arrived at Nikolsk and have proceeded to the Ussuri front.

A commission appointed to assist in the examination of evidence taken by the police in connection with the recent Hongkew Japanese-Chinese rioting in Shanghai is composed of C. E. Anton, W. S. Jackson and W. C. Sprague, according to last week's *Municipal Gazette*. The three men have accepted the invitation to serve made by E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council.

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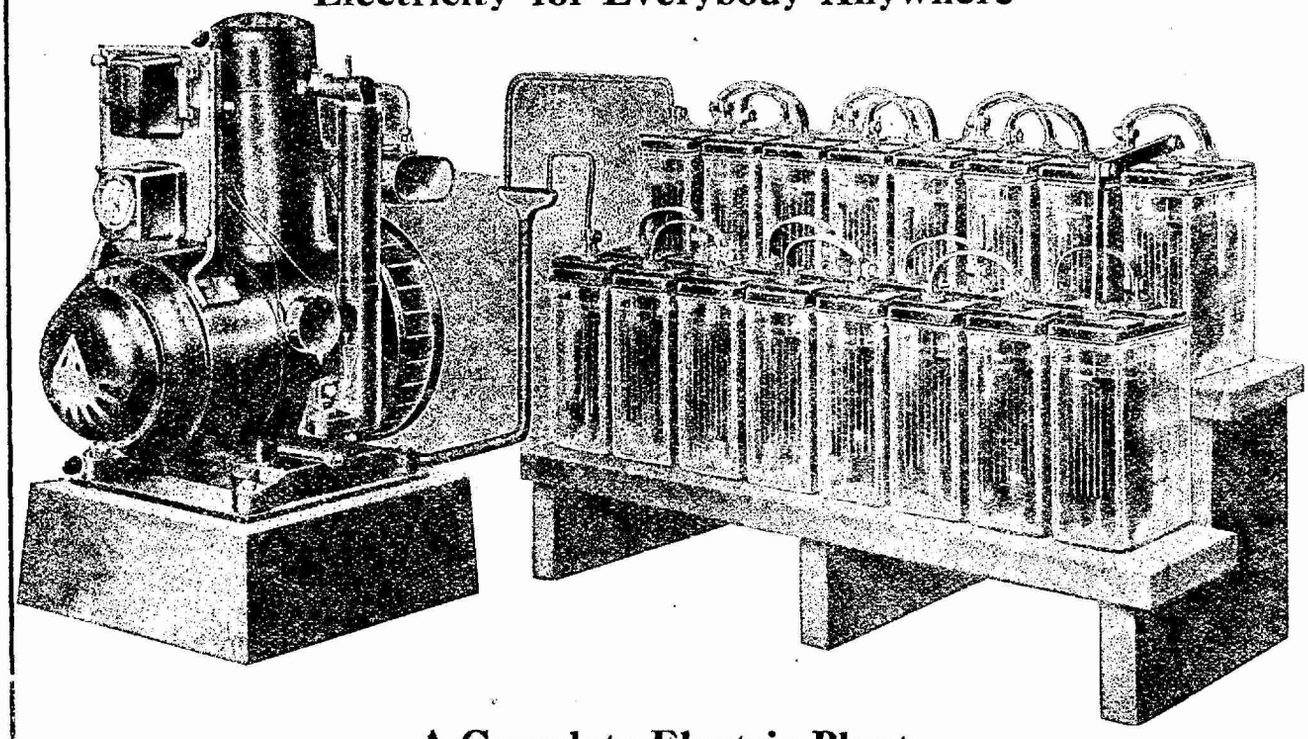

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05-479

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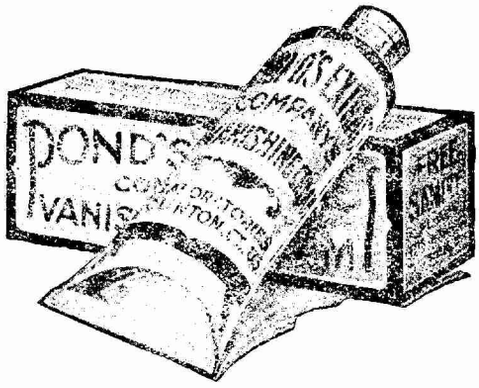

You will be surprised at the result. Tight, dry skin becomes softened and smoothed. Rough skin is banished. Coarsened skin takes on a transparency and delicacy, which shows that a skin which has suffered from exposure to sun, wind and dust can be completely made over by

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY'S

Vanishing Cream

To put your skin into condition to make it possible to wear a dinner gown with pride after you have been playing tennis or have been out in the sun use Vanishing Cream.

Notice its ready absorption, its delightful perfume of Jacque roses, and particularly the effect of just one application.

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Dodge and Seymour (China) Ltd.

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Cincinnati	Buffalo	Milwaukee	Toronto, Can.	Cardoba, Arg.
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St. Louis	Atlanta	Boston	Buenos Aires, Arg.	London, E. C., England
Cleveland	Detroit	San Francisco	Rosario, Santa Fe, Arg.	Paris, France

SHANGHAI, 37 CANTON ROAD

05-480

Miss Constance Fraser, eldest daughter of Sir Everard Fraser, Consul-General for Great Britain at Shanghai, and Kenneth H. Gardner, assistant engineer in the Municipal Public Works Department, were married in Shanghai on August 9. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner will sail from Yokohama for the United States on the s. s. *Nanking* for his home in Cleveland, Ohio, where he will report for service in the United States Army.

A fire destroyed the northern half of Godown 26 (warehouse) of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company Lower Wharf in Wayside on August 12. The damage amounted to Mex. $60,000. Three companies of the Fire Brigade were kept busy until after midnight, when the fire was brought under control. The building and contents are covered by insurance.

The mail from New York this week brought the information that MILLARD'S REVIEW has lost a member of its staff to the American Government for war needs. J. L. Hutchinson, business representative of the REVIEW in New York, has resigned to enlist in the U. S. Navy. Temporarily he has been assigned to the office of the Naval censor in New York. Mr. Hutchinson before joining the REVIEW was a member of the staff of the British-American Tobacco Company, Shanghai.

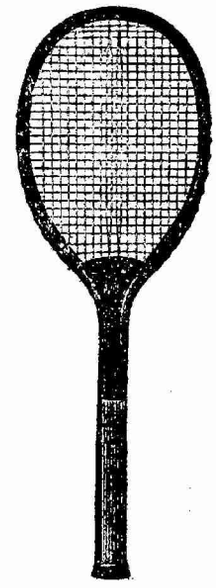
The following advertisement appeared in a recent issue of the *Seoul Press:* Wanted—A School Marm, Must be Young, Should be Beautiful, Knowledge of Housekeeping and Primary Teaching Essential. No Feminists need Apply. Salary: Yen 150.00 per Month with Yen 60.00 Board Allowance. Apply to, Pedagogical Dep't. of Board of Directors, Hymen's Altar-Supply Co., Unsan Mines.

Honorable Charles S. Lobingier, judge of the U. S. Court for China, Shanghai, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law from the University of Nebraska at the commencement exercises held in June 1918. In addition to this degree Judge Lobingier has received the following degrees from the University of Nebraska: A. B. in 1888; M. A. in 1892; L. L. M. 1894; and Ph D. in 1903.

The Commercial Press of Shanghai has just issued another book by Dr. M T. Z. Tyau, editor of the *Peking Leader*. "China's New Constitution and International Problems" is the title of the new volume. Dr. Tyau's last book, "The Legal Obligations Arising Out of Treaty Relations Between China and Other States," which was issued last year, has had a wide sale both in China and abroad. Dr. Tyau is now visiting in Shanghai. A review of his new publication will appear shortly in MILLARD'S REVIEW.

According to an announcement sent out by the Intelligence Bureau of the Chinese Provisional Government at Canton, the National Assembly which is now in session in that city has obtained a legal quorum. The Senate, which requires 138 members to constitute a quorum, now has an attendance of 142 and the House, which requires 299 members, now has 330 in attendance. The main objects of the session at Canton as announced are to pass a permanent constitution and revise the laws governing the election of members for both Houses.

John D. Sawyer, recently appointed American Vice-consul at Shanghai, is a native of Wisconsin.



Men's

Tennis Shoes

(NEW STOCK)

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

"The store of quality"

SHANGHAI.

When you Think

Of China's Richest Province,

Think of

SZECHWAN

and you will also think of

Widler & Company

Chungking, West China

Born 1915—Still Existing.

He was graduated from the University of California in 1902. He was appointed Immigration Inspector at Portland, Oregon, in 1904 and in 1911 was sent to Hongkong as American Vice-consul, where he served until 1917, when he returned to the United States and served in the Immigration Department at San Francisco. He has been in Shanghai about a month. Mr. Sawyer's family is expected to arrive in Shanghai in a short time.

A farewell tiffin was given in honor of J. K. Sague, American Delegate to the Tariff Revision Commission at Shanghai, and M. F. Perkins, former U. S. Consul-in-Charge, on Tuesday, August 13, at the Oriental Hotel by the Society for Constructive Endeavor. Brief addresses were made by Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, Commissioner of the International Revision Commission, Mr. Perkins, N. T. Johnson, U. S. Consul-in-Charge, Shanghai, Mr. Sawyer, Vice-Consul, and C. C. Nieh, President of the Society, who acted as toastmaster. Mr. Sague will sail for the United States on the s. s. *Ecuador* accompanied by Mrs. Sague and his daughter, Miss Kathryn Sague.

The Chinese Government Railways

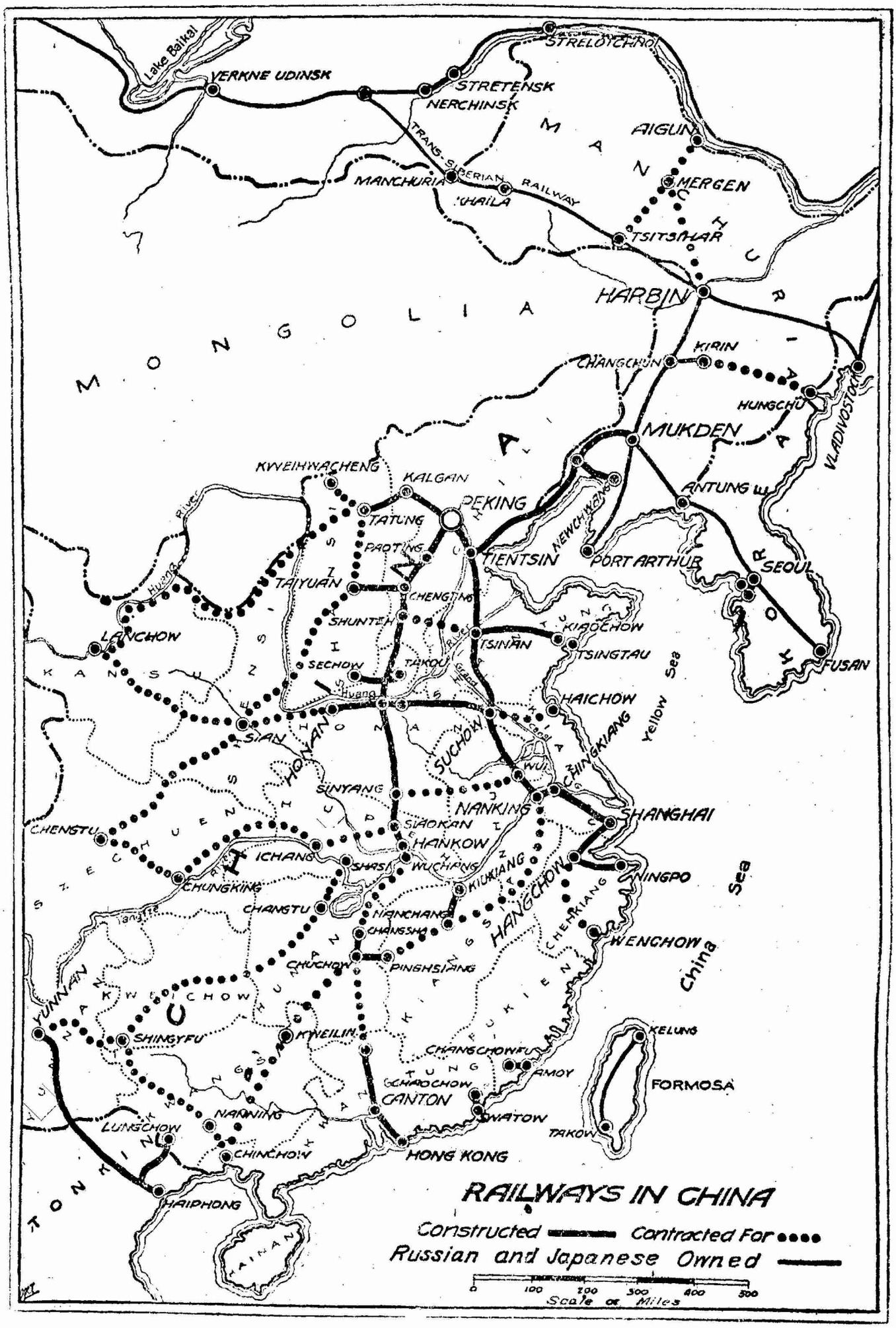
THE Ministry of Communications has recently issued its second preliminary report on the Chinese Government Railways, this covering the latter half of the year of 1915. The first report of a similar nature was published some time ago and covered the first half of the year. This report appears somewhat late but the reason for the delay is easily apparent to the reader when he reflects on what an enormous amount of work had to be done—and under great difficulties. The report is signed by Kung-chao Yih and Ching-chun Wang, Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the Standing Committee on the Unification of Railway Accounts and Statistics, and Keng-lin Kuan, Director of the Department of Railways.

The book value of the total investment of Government Railways in China on December 31, 1915, was Mex. $409,523,-351.99, of which amount $6,500,000 was added during the year. The two most important extensions were the junction line at Shanghai upon which over $550,000 was spent during the year, and the "around Peking" branch of the Peking-Kalgan line upon which over $420,000 was spent. Nearly $2,500,000 was spent for new rolling stock. Of this the Peking-Mukden line spent nearly $850,000; $165,000, towards eight locomotives, $180,000 for fourty-four coaches and $504,000 for nearly two hundred goods wagons. The Peking-Hankow spent in round numbers $720,000 for rolling-stock, $194,000 for three locomotives, and $524,000 for one hundred and thirty all steel goods wagons of 40 tons capacity. The Shanghai-Nanking bought six locomotives, eleven coaches and twenty-three goods wagons for a total of $521,000. The principal additions and betterments to permanent way were on the Ching Wang Tao division line of the Peking-Mukden and on the Pukow terminals, but the greater part of the expenditure along this line consisted of a multitude of relatively small jobs.

Discussing the subject of locomotives, the report mentions that the high average tractive capacity of goods locomotives on the Peking-Kalgan lines is due to the presence of several of the Mallet type required by the heavy grades of that line. Mention is also made of the fact that dissatisfaction is felt with the distribution of locomotives between passenger and goods types; for example the Peking-Mukden line has a passenger train kilometrage three-fourths as great as that of Hankow, but it classes only 20 of its locomotives as of the Passenger type, against 47 on the latter line, while on the other hand, its goods train kilometrage is only three per cent greater than that of the Peking-Hankow, but it exports nearly double the number of goods locomotives. The explanation seems to be that many of the locomotives used are of a compromise type and that whereas on one line such a locomotive will be termed Passenger and on another it will be termed Goods.

Table VII of the report gives the Investment Assets or book value of the Railways. The total cost of Chinese Government Railways listed on December 31, as compiled from the reports of the lines, was Mex. $409,523,351.99. From this it appears that the railroads of the country show an average cost of $75,226.37 per kilometer, or $121,064.81 per mile of line.

Table VIII presents by lines the investment assets distributed to constituent elements as an engineer might group them. The total investment assets December 31, 1915, are given as $409,523,351.99. About twelve per cent of this sum is cost of financing, and eleven per cent is general expenditures leaving only about $316,000,000 representing actual labor and material cost of physical property. Of this physical property three heads out of the seventeen account for two thirds of the cost. These heads are Track, Bridge work, and Rolling Stock. While there is considerable labor included under both Track and Bridge work, these three heads decidedly represent material, and imported material at that. Possessing as China does mineral resources in practically unlimited amount, and in similar proportions the labor supply so necessary for developing them, this table adds only another piece of evidence on the industrial program which is desirable in order to reduce the cost of railways yet to be built. It suggests also a consideration which may govern the directions which future contruction should take, for undoubtedly the industrial program will require the use of rail lines. Incidental, but by no means unimportant to the present railway system, is the fact that such a program will add to the traffic and therefore to the present lines.


Lake Baikal
VERKNE UDINSK
STRETENSK
NERCHINSK
STRELOTCHNO
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY
MANCHURIA
HAILA
AIGUN
MERGEN
TSITSIHAR
HARBIN
MONGOLIA
MANCHURIA
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CHANGCHUN
HUNGCHU
VLADIVOSTOK
MUKDEN
KWEIHWACHENG
KALGAN
PEKING
ANTUNG
NEWCHWANG
TATUNG
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TAIYUAN
CHENGTING
SHUNTEH
KIAOCHOW
TSINAN
TSINGTAU
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LANCHOW
SECHOW
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HAICHOW
SIAN
HONAN
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NANKING
SHANGHAI
CHENGTU
SIAOKAN
HANKOW
ICHANG
SHASI
WUCHANG
NINGPO
CHUNGKING
KIUKIANG
CHANGTU
NANCHANG
HANGCHOW
CHANGSHA
WENCHOW
China Sea
CHUCHOW
PINGHSIANG
YUNNAN
KWEICHOW
SHINGYFU
KWEILIN
KELUNG
CHANGCHOWFU
AMOY
FORMOSA
CANTON
SWATOW
NANNING
TAKOW
LUNGCHOW
CHINCHOW
HONG KONG
TONKIN
HAIPHONG
HAINAN
RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
0 100 200 300 400 500
Scale of Miles

05-483

Chinese Government Railways

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Govenment in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,527,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $457,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

05-484

In this week's issue of MILLARD'S REVIEW subscribers will find a supplementary sheet containing the summarized principles for which America and the Allies are fighting. The principles are reproduced from President Wilson's memorable speech delivered at the tomb of George Washington at Mount Vernon, Va., on July 4, 1918. This speech was originally printed in full in the REVIEW on July 13, 1918. The purpose of the REVIEW in republishing these principles in this form is to enable our readers to keep them for permanent record, framing purposes, etc. Arrangements have been made for reproducing this supplement in both the Japanese and Chinese languages. These translations will be sent to readers at a small cost covering printing charges only. Teachers desiring them for distribution among their students should notify the Editor at once. Additional copies of the English copies will be sent free to subscribers interested in receiving same.

MILLARD'S REVIEW recently reprinted a report from a Manila newspaper to the effect that all sales of enemy property in the Philippine Islands had been canceled upon instructions from A. Mitchell Palmer, American Alien Property Custodian, Washington, D. C., because of alleged irregularities. Later reports from Manila on the same subject state that only part of the sales had been cancelled. It seems that the trouble arose because of the difficulty in interpreting the regulations regarding the sale of enemy property which had been sent out from Washington or, as the *Manila Times* states, "an unfortunate mistake has has been made for which our distance from Washington is responsible." In the public auction of enemy properties in the Philippine Islands the receivers of the properties who were supposed to have "inside" knowledge of the businesses were permitted to bid in and buy some of the properties. This seems to have been the main cause of the trouble. Governor-General Harrison, who represented the American Alien Property Custodian in the Philippines, resigned from the board, but his resignation was not accepted by the Washington authorities.

Women's Work

High Cost of Living Forces Geisha Girls to Ask For Raise in Charges

An application to advance their charges for entertainment has recently been presented to the local police by the two leading geisha guilds in Kobe. Their petition states that owing to the high cost of living they will be forced to make higher charges for their entertainment. An increase of 54 sen per hour between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m., and 70 sen between the hours of 6 o'clock p. m. until midnight. The police have enforced the regulations controlling the geisha strictly, and no geishas will be permitted to stay away from their homes after midnight. Several other regulations in this connection are soon to be made by the police. The application for higher charges from the guilds is likely to be granted.

Red Cross Workers to get Stars

The hours devoted to war work will be marked on a service badge to the Red Cross workers in Japan, according to an announcement in the *Japan Advertiser*,

A service bar made of white enamel, three-fourths by one-fourth inches, and which bears a red Greek cross in the center, is authorized for award to all classes of Red Cross workers at National Red Cross Headquarters, at Division Headquarters or at chapters and branches, including officers, clerks and those engaged in chapter or Division workrooms. Upon the completion of work assigned the badge is exchanged for an additional one representing the service rendered in Red Cross work. Wherever employed, General Service bars shall be awarded for periods of service in accordance with the following schedule:

On completion of 4 months' service, provided this shall include not less than 200 hours.

First bar, *without* stars.

On completion of 600 additional hours within any period (total not less than 800 hours) this bar may be exchanged for

First bar, one star at each end.

On completion of 800 additional hours within any period (total not less than 1,600 hours) this bar may be exchanged for

First bar, two stars at each end.

On completion of 800 additional hours within any period (total not less than 2,400 hours) this bar may be exchanged for

First bar, three stars at each end, etc.

Thus each star awarded indicates not less than 800 additional hours' work and a five-star bar indicates not less than 4,000 hours' work.

New Star Found by Suffolk Girl

Miss Grace Cook, of Suffolk, England, has the distinction of being the first British astronomer to detect a new star which has become visible. She observed it at 9:30 p. m. Greenwich time, on June 4. The new star is called Nova Aquilae (II), and it is necessary to go back to the sixteenth century for the appearance of anything so brilliant as the new body. No catastrophic results are anticipated from the appearance of the new star since there have been similar phenomena in the past.

Red Cross Notes

The headquarters of the American Red Cross Chapter, Washington, D. C., has sent a telegram of appreciation for the efficiency and promptness of the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross in sending materials for use by the Siberian unit at Vladivostock. Materials to be used by the Siberian unit will be handled and received by Dr. Teusler, of St. Luke's Hospital of Tokio, who is now in Vladivostock. The business work will be handled by E. W. Frazar, of the Japan Chapter.

The sum of Tls. 1,000 will be paid to the wives and families of the American sailors by the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross each month. This action is taken to supply the funds for living expenses during the delay of the United States Government in sending the money allotments from Washington made by the enlisted men.

The American Red Cross War Council has announced the appropriation of $1,500,000 as an addition to the American Committee for Armenian and Serbian Relief. The fund will be given in three instalments, in August, September and October.

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

—101—

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

THE Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

FROM the Capital to Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHI KUNG SHAN Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS.—With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

05-485

Lady Anne Azgapetian, who has been in service for two years with a hospital unit attached to the Army of the Caucasus under Grand Duke Nikoli Nikolaivitch, Russia, has just returned to America. At the outbreak of the war she enlisted in the Imperial Red Cross Society and was assigned to duty among the Russian wounded in Central Persia. Lady Azgapetian says that it was there, among the Cossacks, the moujiks and the soldiers of the Ural Mountains, that she came to know the vital part in the world war the Red Cross nurse is playing.

The Tientsin Chapter of the American Red Cross netted Mex. $2,440.06 from the recent series of Far Eastern Baseball played at Tientsin.

Women and Events

Lillian Russell, a popular actress and movie star, who is Mrs. Alexander Moore, wife of a Pittsburgh newspaper publisher, has been given the rank of sergeant in the United States Marines. Mrs. Moore was honored as a special recognition of her work in recruiting for the Marine Corps. She is the first woman to receive this honor.

On July 1 the Senate at Washington, D. C., passed a bill to incorporate the Mothers of Democracy, an organization of women relatives of Americans who are fighting overseas. Senator Knox of Philadelphia introduced the bill.

More than 1,500,000 American women are now engaged in war industries, according to a recent survey made under the direction of Miss Marie L. Obernauer, Industrial Chairman of the National League for Women's Service. This so-called Women's Army of Industrial Defence is in addition to the millions of women engaged in Red Cross work, Y. M. C. A. and other relief organizations.

The annual Convention of the Japan Chapter of the Women's Christian Temperance Union opened at Karuizawa, Japan, on July 31. The W. C. T. U. have planned to investigate the conditions among the working girls of Japan. The first business of the meeting was spent in connection with what is known as the Misawa case, wherein a girl was rescued after having been sold into slavery.

M. C. P.

Correspondence

The Remedy for China

THE EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

From my observations China has already come to a dangerous crisis and most students are stupidly ignorant of the situation their mother country is in, with her education, industry and social education much the same as compared with her condition ten, twenty or thirty years ago. Who or what has the power to save China, to prescribe for China the remedy, to heal her of her chronic disease?

Speaking of to-day's army it can do nothing for China but wage war at the disposal of a few proud monsters against their sincere brethren. As for the reorganization of the government I can hardly acknowledge that this enterprise can better China. She has already passed through many crises, but who can profess which one of these, the absolute monarchy, the limited, or the republic, is best suited to China, and what benefits has it offered to its adopters?

Since most Chinese cherish evil dispositions, China can by no means be rendered prosperous. In consequence of the persons in authority designing Chinese education, army, industry, the government, or even their own nation for mere form, all of these organizations remain as mere forms. Whomsoever can raise immense foreign loans from which he may squeeze large quantities of commission is popularly praised as the greatest financier. I dare say that China cannot be saved or improved unless the popular profligate disposition is ultimately changed. Were the dispositions of the administrators in educational affairs changed, then education might civilize China; if those in military affairs be changed, militarism could make China powerful, those engaged in industry be changed, then China could become wealthy. To convert China from a mock-republic to the true, every disposal being delivered in accordance with the national constitution, then the civil war could be at once brought to an end and the social condition be developed. So the remedy for China is the change of heart which is the conclusive question above all. Deeds, not words justify yourself first of correcting all others.

Yours Sincerely,

FANG TWEN-SHIH

Nanking, China.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Gold Currency Scheme—Attempt to Thwart America

From the Min Kou Jih Pao (Shanghai)

The reason why the Japanese gold currency scheme is put through in so much hurry is to avoid the intervention of America. The question is, will America allow herself to be ousted in this manner? According to foreign papers the Powers are not saying anything because the time has not yet arrived to do so. It is apparent therefore that when the time comes they will say something and perhaps do something. America is a commercial country, and is, at the present time, the only rival of the Japanese in the Far East. For certain reasons Japan has to be contented with the lot that is imposed on her by the special position of the United States such as the embargo of steel, cotton, etc. What Japan cannot get from America she expects to get from China. Now if America rejoins the bankers group, and she has already done so, Japanese policy in this connexion is sure to receive another check. China is now a world market and any one country which attempts to create a monoply will be dealt with by the world as such. Even Great Britain and France who are so preoccupied with the war, will be able to do much to strike a blow to the monopolist. It is then easy to imagine how much the United States will be able to do when the time comes.

Japanese Intervention in Siberia

From the Herald of Asia, Tokio (Edited by Motosada Zumoto)

While the last issue of this journal was on the press the Imperial Government promulgated a proclamation announcing the despatch of an armed force to Vladivostock in response to an invitation from the United States Government. The object of the expedition is stated to be to help the Czech-Slovaks in their attempts to save themselves from the danger to which

S.N.R.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North . dep.		7 55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
Soochow . . . . dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
Wusih . . . . dep.	.	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
Changchow . . . . dep.	6 50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48		21.25	3.10
Tanyang . . dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41		..	..
Chinkiang . . . dep.	9 16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22			5.06
Nanking . . . arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	.	.	6.50
Pukow . . dep.		15.30	T.P.R. Second Day	.	.	.		..
Tsinanfu . . . . dep.		8.18						..
Tientsin Central . arr.		16.29		..				.
Do. dep.	.	16.55	P.M.R.					.
Peking . . . . . arr.	.	19.50		.	.	.	.	.

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking . . . . . dep.		..	.	.	.	8.35	P.M.R.	.
Tientsin Central arr.	.	.	.	.	.	11.40		..
Do. dep.	.	.	.	.	.	12.00	T.P.R.	.
Tsinanfu . . . . . dep.	.	..	.	.	.	20.27	Second Day	..
Pukow . . . . . arr.	.	.	.	.	.	12.56		..
Nanking . . . . . dep.	..	.	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
Chinkiang . . . . . dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
Tanyang . . . . . dep.	..		9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
Changchow . . . . dep.	7.00	.	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
Wusih . . . . . dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
Soochow . . . . . dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
Shanghai North arr.	12.15	10 15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. * Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts . d.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13 15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
Kiangwan . . . . . d.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57
Shanghai North . . a.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

Shanghai North. d.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14 00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
Kiangwan . . . . . d.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
Woosung Forts . a.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

S.H.N.R.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Coolie and Goods	Local	Express R.	Local	Local
Shanghai North . . . . . d.	..	7.35	9.00	10.00	..	14 50	15.50	.
Jessfield . . . . . d.	..	7.51	9.16	10.23	...	15.06	16.06	..
Siccawei . . . . . d.	.	7.58	9.23	10.38		15.13	16.13	.
Lunghwa Junction . . . . d.	..	8.15	9.40	10.53	.	15 30	16.29	..
Shanghai South . . . . . *d.*	..	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16 00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction . . . . . *d.*	.	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13 52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang . . . . . d.	..	8.59	10.48	12.02	..	16.07	17.42	
Kashai . . . . . d.	..	9.51	11.52	13.28	..	16.53	18.49	.
Kashing . . . . . d.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14 35	.	17.22	19.20	
Yehzah . . . . . d.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	..	17 53	----	..
Changan . . . . . d.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	..	18.24	----	..
Hangchow . . . . . d.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	..	19.19	----	.
Zahkou . . . . . a.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	..	19.35	----	..

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R.	Local
Zahkou . . . . . d.	.		6.30	7.55	.	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow . . . . . d.	.		7.00	8.30	.	10.00	14.35	16 05
Changan . . . . . d.	.	.	8.04	9.48		11 40	15 20	17 36
Yehzah . . . . . d.		.	8.41	10.31	.	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing . . . . . d.		7.15	9.28	11.22		14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai . . . . . d.	.	7.48	9.53	11.55	.	14.48	16 52	.
Sungkiang . . . . . d.	.	9 05	10.47	12.59	..	16.08	17 40	.
Lunghwa Junction . . . . *d.*	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.35*	*14 08*	*15 35*	*17.25*	*18 35*	.
Shanghai South . . . . . *a.*	*8 35*	*10 55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	..
Lunghwa Junction . . . . d.	.	10.30	11.35	14.05	.	17.18	18.20	
Siccawei . . . . . d.	..	10.39	11.44	14.14	.	17.28	18.29	
Jessfield . . . . . d.	.	10 46	11.51	14.21	..	17.37	18.36	..
Shanghai North . . . . . a.	.	11.00	12.05	14.35	..	17.55	18.50	..

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou to Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao . . . . dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun . . . dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow . . . . . dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou . . . . . arr.	..	9.40	12.10	..	16.55	..

Zahkou . . . . . dep.	..	10.10	12.25	..	17.20	.
Hangchow . . . . . dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14 55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun . . . dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19 27
Konzenchiao . . . . arr	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

they are exposed by the attacks of the German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners, and it is solemnly declared that all Japanese troops will be immediately withdrawn from Russian territory after the attainment of the above mentioned object. The Imperial Government reaffirms its friendly sentiments toward the Russian people and assures them that it has no intention whatever of infringing upon their political or territorial integrity. It is on the whole a well-considered document, answering all the requirements of the case, and there is nothing in it calling for special comment, except in one respect. We refer to the use of the word *mazu* (meaning "at first" or "to begin with") in connection with the sending of troops to Vladivostock, naturally creating an impression that the despatch of expeditions to other places in Siberia is under contemplation. Now in the English version of the proclamation, the word "forthwith" is used, which can never be regarded as an equivalent for the Japanese term. The question at once arises as to which was the original and which the translation. In cases of identical declarations by several powers, the text is generally drawn up in a common language and then translations are made into different languages. But in the present instance, identical statements have not been made and it is inconceivable the draft of our declaration should have been drawn up in English. In any case the use of the word *mazu* has clothed our proclamation with a meaning which the authorities seem inclined to disavow.

The unfortunate impression created by this peculiar wording of the proclamation, was apparently strengthened by a statement which the Prime Minister issued to the press. In it Count Terauchi asserted, among other things, that in proportion to the progress of the activities of the Czech-Slovaks, it would probably become necessary to add considerably to the strength of our military forces in Siberia. He further stated that, if the present state of disorder and confusion in Siberia continued much longer, Japan might be compelled to consider a fresh line of action. Whatever may be the truth about the presence of the word *mazu* in the official proclamation, it is evident from the above statement by the Premier that the Imperial Government has not abandoned the plan of independent action for safeguarding the Far East against the increasing danger of German penetration. There are, it is true, observers who are inclined to regard Count Terauchi's statement in the light of a milksop to the advocates of independent defensive measures. We find it difficult, however, to reconcile the above view with our estimate of the Premier's personal character.

Intervention in Siberia

From the "Yomiuri" (Tokio)

Why should we dispatch an expedition to Siberia? Because we desire to be victorious over Germany. This is the fundamental reason which alone justifies the Japanese expedition to Siberia. As a matter of fact, we are intending to help the Czecho-Slovaks and to render assistance for saving Russians, but these are by no means the final objects of our expeditionary troops. It has been often reported that the United States hesitates to approve the Japanese expedition to Siberia on the ground that it may cause much anxiety and suspicion on the part of the Russians about the ambition of Japan, and consequently let the latter join hands with the Germans in order to resist Japan's aggression through Siberia. We do not know as to whether this represents the view of the American Government itself, but it is certain that a number of Americans really think so. This view, however, is entirely unfounded. We rather want to ask as to which nation really suspects Japan's sincerity, Russia or America. If it be Russia, as many Americans say, why does America not exert herself for dispelling the suspicion on the part of the Russians? Indeed, if America indorses the sincerity of Japan, the Russians will surely be pleased to accept Japan's intervention. As we have often pointed out, the mutual understanding and the spirit of coordination are the fundamental things needed both for America and Japan in their Far Eastern diplomacy. The United States must understand Japan and her position in the Far East. At the same time, it is Japan's duty to explain her own position in order to let America fully understand the situation. Both countries should be as frank and open as they can in exchanging their views. Modesty and perseverance are always the virtues of Japan's diplomacy. But toward America, where everything is conducted by pure business methods, frankness is better than mere modesty or reserve. Certainly we do not know whether the Terauchi Government knows the secret, yet there is reason to believe that the diplomatic negotiations hitherto conducted between America and Japan as regards the Siberian question have not always been satisfactory, owing to the lack of frankness on both sides.

Missionaries in War Work

From the "Central China Post," Hankow (British-owned)

The interest of the missionary in the great conflict is as great as that of any man and he is equally willing to play his part. We believe if the Conference would consider the subject and put it to the vote the affirmative would be carried by a huge majority. Nearly all the missionaries who were at home joined up in some capacity, and quite a number have gone from the field, many of them in the teeth of strong discouragement. The C. I. M. men in Honan went almost *en bloc* with the full approval of their home authorities, but we know of a case where one missionary volunteered for the labor battalion and his Society terminated his engagement *pour encourager les autres*, although his furlough was due and he was doing next to nothing. In another case a doctor had a terrible fight because he believed it to be his duty to leave a handful of sick Chinese, of the lowest class, at a miserable inland station, and go home to attend to our wounded men. His mission could not see it, but he went. A deliverance on this topic by a large Conference composed of men from all Missions would do much to clear the air.

It would be highly beneficial to the missionaries themselves were they enabled to take up their own share of the war burden. At the beginning of the war we met on board one of the steamers a large band of French fathers who had been called up by their Government from Szechwan and were bound for the fighting front. What a transformation! They were bold, manly and cheery; full of energy and vivacity—a wonderful contrast to the same persons as seen creeping along the street with downcast eyes. We wonder what became of that group; the Church does not say but we may be sure they bore themselves like heroes.

The New Loan Consortium

From the "Sin Wan Pao," Shanghai (Chinese)

The Cabinet meeting has decided that special caution should be exercised and special rules must be laid down in dealing with the new Loan Consortium. This is certainly a great surprise to us. It is a surprise to us because the Government, after digging everything they could pawn and pawned it, is now seeking to protect our interests. Some are of the view that in face of the numerous concessions made to Japan the high authorities are beginning to repent of their deeds. If so, then they may yet save something for China. Others say, however, that it is against the wish of a certain party to admit the American banks into the group. America has been admitted into the group because it is impossible to prevent it. Indeed they have already secured enough to make one's mouth water but this may not satisfy them. Our officials have therefore purposely made the statement in order to show to whom should special privilege belong. This is a marvellous stroke of diplomacy to show friendliness. Of course it is impossible to say which one of the two is a correct statement of the facts. If the latter then we must say the lot of the borrower is indeed hard, for besides surrendering privileges and rights to the lenders he has to do everything he can to please him. What shall we say of the person who is responsible for such a state of affairs?

Japan and the League of Nations

Putnam Weale in the "Shanghai Gazette" (Chinese-owned)

What place will Japan take in this great group (the League of Nations); can she remain isolated from it? As is well known Japan, although classified in some reference-books as a Constitutional Monarchy, is an autocracy of classic type. The "concession" of a Constitution which was granted in 1889 has in the intervening years only served to make more patent the very real absolutism centered in the Imperial House; for whilst the Nipponese Empire has a Diet that very closely resembles the Reichstag, this body under the Constitution is even more powerless than its German prototype and can do little more than criticize and give advice and be dissolved. The Ministers of State are not in any way responsible to the Diet; they are simply the agents of the Emperor, who deals with them in time of crisis through a Committee of the Privy Council, the *Genro*, sometimes called the super-cabinet. In the essential matter of public finance, which is the very essence of democratic government, the Diet has so little power that whenever it declines to vote supplies the Budget of the preceding year is automatically re-enacted (Article 71).

The Emperor not only determines the organization and peace standing of the army and navy, but he declares war and makes peace and concludes treaties. With Cabinet Ministers solely responsible to him for carrying on the work of government; with finance automatically regulated whenever necessary by super-parliamentary machinery called Imperial Ordinances; and with the problem of peace and war exclusively in his hands, the Emperor can claim a degree of absolutism the German Kaiser has never aspired to. Nor is that all. Two clans, Choshu and Satsuma, largely control the army and the navy; a very limited property franchise gives the vote to not more than a couple of million voters out of a population of 58 millions; a centralized and highly bureaucratic police-system restrains the liberty of the subject at every turn, the police being empowered to carry out domiciliary visits and arrests without magistrates' warrants; whilst the Upper House is such a stronghold of privilege, and is so surrounded with "safeguards," that nothing short of a revolution could affect its veto.

Indeed it is correct to declare that the ordinary Japanese, by virtue of his Constitution, habitually lives under that almost complete suspension of civil liberties which the Defence of the Realm Act has temporarily brought to Britons as a war-offering. That such a condition must inevitably form an extraordinary stumbling-block to the inclusion of Japan in the world-wide peace union which President Wilson has outlined cannot be reasonably denied. To admit a nation, which is governed without effective Parliamentary control and which will be the sole surviving example of autocracy at the close of the war—to a League of

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democratic nations would evidently be tantamount to defeating the object of that League.

That the Japanese people will demand a place in the League of Nations once it is formed is as certain as daylight. They will angrily demand of their government an explanation for the laxity shown in not preparing for such a day. Therein perhaps lies the solution of the Far Eastern problem. Japan, in order to conform to the new public law of the world, will in the end introduce far-reaching modifications in her written Constitution and so avoid the revolutionary violence which hangs blood-red on her horizon.

Chinese Students in America

From the "Peking Leader"

An interesting fact about these Tsing Hua students is the variety of their course of studies. It has always been said that the earliest students to go abroad used to specialize in law and political science; so by 1909 in Europe, for example, any intending applicant for Chinese Government scholarship must specialize in any of these four subjects—agriculture, engineering, science and medicine—and no others. That is to say, those who study law or education, etc., need not apply, and most private students seemed to have a preference for anything but scientific or technical studies.

In conjunction with the movement in this country for vocational education—namely, to make students less bookworms but more practical and self-supporting citizens, it is interesting to note that some of these Tsing Hua students are going to take up subjects never or hardly ever pursued before. For example, one will take up journalism at Missouri, and two architectural engineering. Under Economics one will study railway administration and a few others public finance and banking. Then some novelty will be found under Chemical Engineering and Textile Engineering, implying thereby that such subjects as dyes, soaps, etc., will not be neglected. But perhaps the greatest novelty will be found under Agriculture, for two will take up poultry farming and three animal husbandry as well as veterinary medicine.

Finally, one will enter West Point after two years' college course at Dartmouth. This is most interesting, since recently an American wireless announced that Wang Keng stood twelfth among 187 students who graduated this June from America's military academy. Mr. Wang went to the United States in 1911 as a Tsing Hua scholarship student. He entered Princeton University where he graduated in 1915 with high honors just short of being elected to the distinguished Phi Beta Kappa honorary society. He was amongst the youngest of his class to graduate and was recommended by the Chinese Legation to West Point to fill one of the two vacancies allotted to China by Congress. Mr. Wang is expected to arrive soon in China and will take up the military instructorship in Tsing Hua College next month.

China and the World War

From the "North China Daily News," Shanghai (British-owned)

That the vast majority of Chinese, even inside the Treaty Ports, are still very vague as to what the war is all about, is largely the fault of the Allies. Too readily it has been taken for granted that the Chinese newspapers would themselves instruct their readers. Something has been done by local foreign energy to enlighten the masses, much indeed when it is remembered how these efforts have been starved for want of money, although no more than a sixtieth part of what it costs Britain to wage war for a single day would have richly endowed the work of propaganda for a twelvemonth. In this respect Germany has set the Allies an example they well might follow. More war films are wanted to go into every part of China, and these might be reinforced by posters on the main streets of every town and village. The pictorial is more instantly grasped than the written appeal. That the Chinese would respond with alacrity there can be no question. By a nation so saturated with the lofty philosophy of the ancients as are the Chinese moral truths are appreciated at least as readily as in Western lands. Moreover at all points such efforts would be reinforced, directly or indirectly, by the labors of modern Chinese social workers. If we see many things that appear rotten in the political world of China, we ought not to forget the many influences quietly operating in unofficial directions for the general betterment of the nation. They may not yet count for much in the aggregate though surely they are visible in many changes that have come upon this ancient people. But little by little they are transforming China and the Allies can both help the transformation and be helped by it. That they will spare no effort to do so is as earnest a wish as can be expressed for China's second year of war.

China's Premier Iron and Steel Corporation---Hang Yeh Ping

BY Y. L. CHANG

THE laws of China prohibit the cooperation of foreigners in the operation of any mining enterprise in the country. Notwithstanding this, the only four iron mines of China worked by modern methods are practically in the hands of the Japanese. This abnormal situation was brought about mainly through the abuse of loans. Not satisfied with the already advantageous position to which they have attained, the Japanese Government, through its representative at Peking, is still clamoring for more and demanding the revision of those Chinese mining stipulations that do not seem to suit their wider ambitions.

Iron and Steel are the backbone of modern industrial civilization and progress, and if Japan is to gain exclusive control of the vast resources of China's coal and iron fields it brings about a question to which the whole world must give close consideration.

1. Before going further, let us see what the underlying causes are which make Japan so eager to secure control of China's iron mines. Japan, on account of the rapid strides she has made along the path of material progress, has become a great consumer of iron and steel. She has to bring to her shores at least two million tons of pig iron annually, besides a certain quantity of steel. Before the European war broke out Japan derived a large quantity of iron and steel from England, France and Germany and of course a certain quantity must have come from China. After the war broke out, Japan depended for her iron supply mainly upon England and America. She

imported from England during the year ending July 21, 1916, more than twenty thousand tons of different kinds of iron and over seventy thousand tons of finished steel; during the subsequent year the importation was reduced to one-fourth. The importation from the United States, however, during the twelve months from July 1916 to July 1917, was accordingly doubled. The deficiency in the supply was, however, still great.

At the outbreak of the war, Japanese shipyards capable of constructing ships of over one thousand tons numbered only six or seven. By October 1917, the number was estimated to have risen to thirty. The demand for iron therefore correspondingly increased, while the supply diminished. This condition alone is sufficient to divert Japan's attention to China for her iron supply because she finds little if any coal and iron in her own territory. It can therefore easily be imagined with what grave concern Japan heard that America was to put into effect the embargo on steel, which if carried out for the duration of the war only, would certainly affect terribly the Japanese ship-building plans and other allied industries. This unanticipated movement naturally led Japan to look upon a dependence on European and American supplies of iron and steel as too inexpedient and precarious. In order to ensure her independence of European nations it was natural for Japan to turn to China. China is rich in iron mines of the very best, especially along the Yangtze valley, and the mines can be profitably exploited with modern machinery. The total known iron holdings in China available for modern treatment, according to reliable investigations, aggregate more than three hundred and ninety million tons. Is it any wonder that Japan turns her attention to China?

Japan is now pressing hard on the Chinese Government for further dominance of iron mines. Rights and priviliges with regard to the Hang Yeh Ping Company, which she secured through the loan agreement entered into in 1912 and the concession by the Chinese Government of one of the famous Twenty-one demands with regard to the same company, are no doubt serving as an impetus to still more privileges and wider control not only of mines owned by the Hang Yeh Ping Company, but of all iron mines the country possesses. China surely cannot afford to yield much more than she has already yielded. Japan may be in sore need of iron but China also has a future industrial development to provide for.

The premier Chinese iron and steel company, the Hang Yeh Ping, is said now to be virtually a joint Chino-Japanese concern. The Japanese element of control began when the agreement for that imprudent loan of 1912 was signed in the face of keen opposition on the part of the Chinese Government as well as of the general public. Besides, China is losing heavily financially owing to the unique way in which the company agreed to pay interest to the Japanese financiers, the interest payments being made in pig iron at prices prevailing about ten years ago. And then there are other undesirable conditions imposed upon the company. In spite of this situation, the Hang Yeh Ping is, at least nominally, a Chinese concern run and managed by Chinese. In order to get a better understanding of the Hang Yeh Ping Company the following information concerning its early history and subsequent development will be of interest.

2. Prior to 1890 when Chang Chih-tung was Viceroy of Liang Kwang, he introduced into the province of Kwang-tung modern machinery as well as furnaces for melting iron ores and making steel. Before the plan matured he was transferred to Hupeh to be the Viceroy of Liang Hu. The machinery and furnaces had been lying idle for some time because the Viceroy of Liang Kwang, who succeeded Chang Chih-tung, found no use for these clumsy foreign inventions. He asked Chang Chih-tung to take them back and this Chang Chih-tung did most reluctantly. It took some time of course before a site could be chosen, plans made, engineers engaged, and preparations made for the completion of a plant to turn out both iron and steel. In 1890 the plant was in full swing. Chang Chih-tung's ambition to found an iron and steel works was thereby realized. This tells the whole story of how the Hanyang iron and steel works came into existence and became a Government concern. For lack of proper management, inexperience, and other reasons, the company was operated on a losing basis and had to be turned over to Sheng Kung-pao (then a very influential official under the Ching *regime*) for reorganization. For four more years the company was still a Government enterprise, but in 1898 it was converted into a commercial concern under the anspices of Sheng Kung-pao. This was during the year when the Ping Hsiang coal mines, from which the Hang Yeh Ping works derives its coal, was discovered. The Ta-yeh iron mines (from which the company derives its iron) were discovered in 1875. Nature has provided liberally for the Hanyang iron and steel works in that the works, the coal and the iron mines are so near of access to each other.

3. The company now has a capital of twenty million dollars, paid up by 400,000 shares of $50 each. At the beginning the company only issued and sold $5,000,000 worth of shares and in 1908, when the Hanyang iron and steel works, the Tayeh iron and Ping Hsiang coal mines were amalgamated into one company, new shares were issued to the amount of $15,000,000 at $50 per share. The old shareholders enjoy special privileges which the new shareholders do not. The privileges are:

a. No matter in what condition the company is placed, the interest for the old shareholders must be paid.

b. They are entitled to a larger share of the bonus when declared.

c. The company cannot issue new shares without the consent of the old shareholders.

The above privileges will last for fifteen years only and after that the old shareholders will be treated on an equal footing with the holders of other new shares. The interest allowed for both old and new is eight per cent per annum to be paid in March, and the shareholders' meeting is held once annually.

4. The company, which is known as the Hang Yeh Ping Iron and Coal Co., Ltd., has its headquarters at Shanghai. It controls the iron and steel works in Hanyang, the iron deposits in Tayeh and the colliery in Ping Hsiang. The works undertaken by the company are of three different kinds:

a. Opening coal and iron mines and the making of coke.

b. Making steel and manufacturing all kinds of machines.

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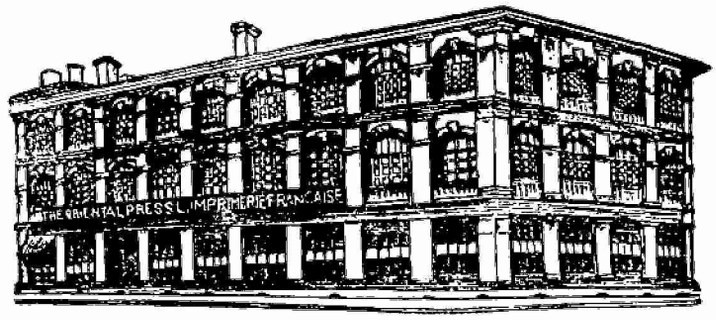

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Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

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MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

ADVANCED STANDING: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

EXAMINATIONS: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

CALENDAR: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919, and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September 1919.

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A large quantity of iron and coal has been exported to Japan. For the first and only time in the history of the Chinese iron industry, the company shipped to Brooklyn 1,500 tons of pig iron in 1907.

Sun Pao-chi, now General Director of the Revenue Bureau at Peking, is director-general of the company; Li Ching-fang, son of Li Hung-chang, is sub-director general. Mr. Hsia, former Chinese Minister to the United States, is the managing director; and Mr. Sheng, Sheng Kung-pao's son, is sub-managing director. The various departments are as follows:

Secretariat, Treasury, Commercial, Transportation and the newly created Auditing Departments.

The company is controlled by a Board of Directors of eleven members and auditors. Those who hold five hundred shares and upwards may be elected as members of the Board and those who hold one hundred shares and upwards can be elected as Auditors. The members of the Board of Directors meet once every two weeks in the general office at Shanghai for discussion and consultation. From time to time distinguished persons have been invited to be honorary members to render some valuable service to the company, although no definite basis of remuneration has been arranged.

The company has established its sales offices in the following places: Hankow, Shanghai, Wuchang, Tayeh, Ping Hsiang, Chuchow, Chusan, Changsha, Yochow, Chinkiang, Kiangning, Wuhu and Kiukiang. All of these places are provided with the company's wharves and godowns. Only recently, the company installed modern methods in the accounts department.

The reports of the accounts' department show that the total expenditure of the company as a whole from 1892 to August of 1907 amounted to more than 17,670,000 taels. The income of the company steadily increased until in 1908, when it reached between twenty and twenty-five per cent on the investment. The total income for the year 1911 was Tls. 6,034,618.95. It is a deplorable fact, however, that the company was driven into serious financial embarrassments in the following year (1912) and was obliged to ask the then existing Provisional Government for assistance. To the disappointment of the promoters, the Government did not comply with their request. The company managed to struggle on for another two years when it got stranded again, and all available means of raising funds were said to have been exhausted. Japanese capital therefore came in, turning the company into a semi-Japanese concern.

5. The Hang Yeh Ping iron and steel works was originated, as stated before, by Chang Chih-tung, the then Viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan, but did not begin operations until 1894 under Sheng Kung-pao. It is the largest iron and steel works in China, covering an area of one hundred thousand square feet. There are employed in the works forty foreign engineers and eight thousand and fifty Chinese laborers. Mr. Woo is now general superintendent of the works, with Mr. Yen as engineer-in-chief. Here steel plates and rails are made for various iron works and dockyards. The largest orders are filled at the Shanghai Head Office. A certain percentage of the pig iron produced is reserved by the works for making steel and the remainder, except that going to Japan, is sold. The works are equipped with first-class machinery capable of turning out three hundred tons or more of steel rails per day. The steel is also rolled into steel plates, bars and structural shapes to meet the varying needs of the steel market. So far the works have been successful in turning out mild and common steel only, and it will take some time before they will be able to turn out harder and better steel for making tools, rifles, gun-barrels and armored plates.

In 1908 the Hanyang works produced approximately two hundred and fifty tons of pig iron per day and in a year of say three hundred days, it produced seventy-five thousand tons. Sixty thousand tons of pig iron were utilised for making forty-eight thousand tons of Martin steel and fifteen thousand tons of pig iron were left over for sale. In 1909 the works produced approximately five hundred tons of pig iron per day and in a year of three hundred days, the total output of pig iron was to be one hundred and fifty thousand tons, of which one hundred and twenty thousand tons were used to produce ninty-six thousand tons of Martin steel and thirty thousand tons of pig iron left over were available for sale.

The works now have four blast furnaces and seven open hearth Martin furnaces for steel with a capacity of thirty tons of steel per charge. Whereas in Chang Chih-tung's time there were only two blast furnaces and one or two furnaces for making steel. The four blast furnaces are now turning out about twelve thousand tons of foundry and basic iron per day.

The company owns a steamer specially made for navigation along the Yangtze river and also more than two hundred lighters for carrying coal and iron ores brought down from the Tayeh and Ping Hsiang mines to the works and finished products to the various warehouses situated along both sides of the Yangtze river.

6. The Tayeh iron mines were discovered in 1878 through Sheng Kung-pao. The mines are supplying the Hanyang works with both iron ores and limestone. The two principal mines of Tayeh are the Tetaowan and Tiehshan mines. These mines cover an area of many square miles. It has been estimated that the mines will supply the works for one hundred years at the rate of 1,000,000 tons per year and in this estimation only the surface iron ores are considered; and for five hundred years when the whole of them are taken into consideration. It can well be imagined how rich the mines must be. There is no need for worry regarding shortage. The quality of the ores is so high that the average percentage of magnetic iron is found on analysis to be 65% or more. The Tiehshanpu mines of Tayeh are seventeen miles by railway from Huang-shih-kang on the Yangtze and seventy miles from Hankow.

The steel plant at Yawata in Japan, partly a steel fabrication plant and partly a pig iron plant, is depending entirely upon the Tayeh iron mines for its ores. About three thousand men are employed here. While the Hanyang works were shut down during the revolutionary period for a little more than one year, the iron works at Tayeh continued working throughout the fighting.

Another iron and steel works came into existence at Tayeh two years ago and is also under the management of the company. The works, which are still under construction, are said to be on a more extensive plan than the Hanyang works. Eight blast furnaces will be put up in this new plant, each with a daily

output of four hundred and fifty tons of pig iron. Steel furnaces will also be introduced later.

7. The Ping Hsiang colliery, situated near the western border of Kiangsi, was discovered in 1898. Like the Tayeh iron mines they cover an area of many miles. From these mines the Hanyang works draws its continuous supplies of bituminous and coking coal. Mr. Li is superintendent of the colliery. The output per day is from two thousand and eight hundred to three thousand tons, of which the largest percentage is used in making coke. There are in the colliery here three batteries of sixty ovens each for coking the coal. The coke when made is forwarded to Hanyang by rail and river crafts for feeding the blast furnaces; the remaining coal is also forwarded to Hanyang for boiler use. What is left will be sold to factories and steamers of the Yangtze ports. It has been estimated that the coal mined from the Ping Hsiang colliery will last the Hanyang works for five hundred years, consumed at the rate of a million tons a year. The coal produced is of the very best quality for making iron. Formerly the works required two tons of coke imported from Kaiping by Japan to turn out a ton of iron but now it requires only a little over a ton of coke from the Ping Hsiang colliery to turn out an equivalent amount of iron. The number of men employed in the mines runs up to more than three thousand.

Shanghai, August 12, 1918.

A Year of Yangtsze Trade

When one takes into consideration the bad crops, scarcity of shipping, high exchange, the war in Europe and the military-political disturbances in China, the returns of trade in the Yangtze ports recently issued by the Inspectorate General of Customs show trade in the Yangtze Valley to be little affected by the adversities which beset it. It is true that at all the ports there was a decrease in traffic in foreign goods and at most of them the total for 1917 was smaller than for 1916 but the difference is relatively small and very much less than one would expect from reading of the conditions against which the current of trade had to contend. Apparently the movement of goods was but little disturbed by the local military broils, and the shortage of foreign produce was made up for by increased use of goods of Chinese manufacture. This is one of the most interesting development of the year's trade. The reports indicate that the European war has made possible the revival of a number of Chinese industries which were unable to make progress against foreign competition and has also enabled new ventures to get started. This has been particularly notable in the cotton goods trade, for the hand looms of China as well as the new and modern cotton mills have made up for the lack of imports. The past year or so has probably been the busiest of many among the thousands of hand looms and the Customs report shows that the steady clack of these looms, which may be heard in any town or village near Shanghai, is only a part of a chorus of industry which is to be heard in all parts of the country.

At Hankow, the principal port on the Yangtze, the total Customs revenue was about 7 per cent less than in 1916, a decrease that might be accounted for by the bad crops of the surrounding country if there were not the other reasons. A drouth in the spring, followed by floods during the harvest season combined to make the crop returns the poorest in a number of years. In addition, the tea industry suffered from very serious difficulties, being stricken by two very serious blows, the prohibition against importation into Great Britain and the collapse of Russia. These two countries formerly took a very large share of the Hankow teas and with these two customers lost, there was little demand for the Central China product. The conditions which destroyed the Russian market for tea in 1917 continue to the present time and large quantities of the crops of 1916 and 1917 are stored in godowns of Hankow and Kiukiang. It is to be feared that the brick tea must stay there until normal conditions are restored in Russia or some other tea drinkers are educated to a form of the beverage which is distinctly Russian.

Chungking, perhaps, suffered more than any other port because of brigandage and military activity. Yet the returns show an increase in trade amounting to about 3 per cent over the total for 1916, a fact which proves again the ability of the Chinese to live and prosper under conditions of chaos which other people would find unbearable.

The year marked the opening to international trade of the ancient city of Wanhsien which, next to Chungking, is the most important trade center on the Upper Yangtze. The opening of this port was provided for in the British Commercial Treaty of 1902, but the Maritime Customs Office was not opened until March 16, 1917.

In the Kiukiang district, as in many other parts of China, the shortage of German dyes has led to a revival of the cultivation of vegetable indigo. In some places large tracts of land were given over to its growth and the production of the dye became so great that the supply was greater than the demand and the price of the vegetable indigo decreased as a consequence. In the Kiukiang district there was also an increase in the growing of wheat, considerable quantities of which were shipped to other parts of the country. The province is without a flour mill and the Customs report calls attention to the need for one.

Wuhu and Nanking continue the story of decreased trade while the comparatively unimportant port of Shasi shows a slight advance. Both Wuhu and Nanking were adversely affected by the poor rice crops as well as by the difficulties of trade which beset all the ports.

One conclusion which may be drawn from a study of the trade reports is that it is not Japan alone which has benefited by the conditions which makes it difficult for Europe and America to continue their trade in China. Chinese industries have developed and expanded, each becoming a center of increased prosperity and increased purchasing power.

American Paper at Tientsin

The first issue of the *North China Star* made its appearance in Tientsin on August 12 under the editorship of Charles James Fox, who is also president of the Publishing Company. In an announcement the editor says that at a meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce in Tientsin several months ago, it was decided that conditions at Tientsin were such as to

give promise of ample support to an American newspaper in that part of China.

However "in the initial organization of the newspaper an appeal was made for the cooperation of the Allied members of the community. This appeal was responded to in such a generous manner that the *North China Star* has assumed the character of an international newspaper. Not only in Tientsin, but in Peking, Shanghai and other parts of China more than a hundred British, French, and Chinese have joined the Americans in the formation of the company which publishes the paper. All four nationalities represented in the management of the paper are agreed that the *Star* shall be run on the plan of an American newspaper."

The *Star* is well printed and edited and its advertising columns show liberal support by Tientsin business houses.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The Japanese Mission headed by Minister of Finance Tetsuke Nakajima and his Secretary Shigeki Nakamura has been making an investigation of the Customs systems in the Philippine Islands. After completing this work in the Philippine Islands, the Mission will visit Siam, British India, Ceylon, Rangoon, French Indo China, Borneo, Dutch East Indies, Malay Federated States, Strait Settlements, Australia, New Zealand, British New Guinea and Dutch New Guinea.

The first of the German properties which China took into her care after her declaration of war upon Germany has been disposed of to Japanese interests and the Yangtsze Wharf will pass under the control of Captain S. Miyata of the Kaiyosha Company of Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, as soon as the final papers are signed. This wharf, owned by Carlowitz & Company, was used before the war by the Hamburg-Amerika line and as it has the deepest water in the Whangpoo, 32 feet at low tide, it is considered to be the best along the whole water front. It can be used by a ship of 10,000 tons and more, and the godowns are especially commodious. Captain Miyata has not yet stated his intentions regarding the property, but it is believed that he has a steamship company under a new house flag which will make this wharf its Shanghai terminus.

Shipyards of the Pacific coast have made a clean sweep of the honors awarded by the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation to shipbuilding plants which excelled in construction of vessels during the month of May. The standing of the various yards, decided upon by a committee on awards appointed by Director General Schwab and headed by Rear-Admiral F. F. Fletcher, shows the championship blue pennants belong to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation (Union plant) of San Francisco, in the steelyard competition, and to the Grant Smith-Porter yard at St. Johns, Oreg., in the woodyard competition. Second-place pennants were awarded to the Skinner & Eddy Corporation, Seattle, Wash., and the Aberdeen, Wash., yard of the Grant Smith-Porter Co., steel and wood yards, respectively. The Moore Shipbuilding Co. of Oakland, Cal., took third honors in the steelyard competition, and the Allen Shipbuilding Co. of Seattle, in the woodyard.

New Books and Publications

A Survey of International Relations between United States and Germany, by James Brown Scott. New York: Oxford University Press.

AMERICA'S entry into the Great War to reshape the world on a democratic basis did not come as a surprise to those who had studied the trend of events and the German stubbornness to disregard international laws and principles of humanity. In fact the sinking of the *Lusitania* alone was a sufficient excuse for the U. S. A. to declare war on Germany, but with wonderful patience she waited and waited till Germany, defying all moral or legal codes, proclaimed ruthless submarine warfare.

This book contains the Diplomatic Correspondence between the two Governments which sets forth the case of the United States just as the Diplomatic Correspondence sets forth Germany's defense. On this correspondence are based the claims of Germany and the United States to the nature of their cause and upon this correspondence each is to be judged.

The book opens with President Wilson's address to Congress on April 2, 1917, recommending a declaration of war against the Imperial German Government. Chapter 3 is devoted to the German conceptions of state, international policy and international law. It contains very interesting extracts from the writings of noted Germans, from Frederick the Great down to William II. A reading of this section gives us an insight into the minds of men like Hegel, Karl von Clausewitz, Prince Otto von Bismarck, Adolf Lasson and Heinrich von Treitschke, etc. Fredrick the Great is stated to have said: "Know once and for all that in the matter of Kingcraft we take when we can, and that we are never wrong unless we have to give back what we have taken." The favorite sayings of Von Lasson are like the following:

"No state which itself is powerful doubts the right of might."

"Machiavelli is indeed right when he asserts that the standard of the outward activity of the state is not controlled by right, nor by morality, but by shrewdness."

"Right and morality do not bind the will of the state."

Von Treitschke, another prophet of modern Germany, says:

"The state is power for the sole purpose of asserting itself toward other powers, equally independent."

"Only brave peoples have a secure existence, a future, an evolution; weak and cowardly peoples perish, and justly so."

From the diplomatic point of view this is a valuable book, presenting as it does in chapter after chapter, each interesting and important, a discussion on subjects such as the sale of dumdum bullets, the right of merchant vessels to arm, views of German publicists, mines, war zones and blockades, etc. etc.

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Germany's Annexationist Aims, by S. Grumbach, translated by J. Ellis Barker. New York: E. P. Dutton & Company.

THIS is an abridged translation of the German edition of *Das Annexionestische Deutschland* by Herr D. Grumbach, published in 1917.

Every now and then one hears that the Kaiser is willing to make peace with the Allies on the principles of "no indemnity and no annexation," and the *Continental Times* of Berlin has circulated a mass of literature all over the world defending Germany and proclaiming the principle of "no annexation and no indemnity" as the basis for peace. But this statement is far from the truth. Herr Grumbach, analysing the evidence which is so copious, states: "No one can deny that the whole non-Socialist press of Germany belonging to all political parties, excepting only a few notes and articles in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the *Berliner Volkszeitung* and the *Welt am Montag*, unceasingly demands annexations of territory, not by hints but very openly." This is followed by a list of more than one hundred papers and periodicals of Germany, all of which unanimously cry for annexations.

The author in this volume exposes the war aims of German officials, business men and intellectuals, Germany's war aims regarding Belgium, England, France, Russia, etc., which are all imperialistic in no mean degree.

Germany's war aims regarding the Far East are very clear. Prominent statesmen and papers have openly stated that China being so vast and rich in iron-ores must become a German Protectorate.

The following about Japan, quoted from *Das Grossere Deutschland*, is very significant:

"Although Japan strives mightily to become a military power, the black days of its collapse must come earlier or later in view of the economic, social and moral weariness and backwardness of the country, and when Japan's hour of fate has arrived, then the time will have come for Germany to harvest the fruits of its European victories also in the Far East....."

The book is informing and interesting, serving the useful purpose of opening the eyes of those who have faith in German *Kultur*.

My Voyage In Korea, by M. Eissler. Shanghai: The Oriental Press. Price, $2.50.

KOREA is an interesting country rich in its peculiar manners and customs and natural scenery. It boasts of an ancient civilization and has played quite an important part in molding the ancient civilization of Japan. This book gives a short but interesting account of the country and its people based on the author's personal experience.

A short review of the ancient and modern history of Korea, an account of the quaint manners and customs of the people, and the chapter on science, industry and commerce form really interesting reading.

The book contains a few good illustrations.

Although the author does not give any particular description of the Japanese administration in Korea, yet from the scattered references one can conclude that the Japanese rule has increased the status of women, done away with the barbarous methods of whipping a criminal to death in a public place and added to the peace and prosperity of the country.

The author is very pessimistic about the moral tone of the Korean society and does not mention whether or not it is improving under Japanese rule.

Many of the customs of the Koreans resemble those of the ancient Hindus and as the Korean vocabulary contains such a large number of words of the Dravidion language of Southern India, it is not illogical to conclude that the original home of the Korean is Southern India. This is the opinion held by many missionary scholars.

Korea is rich in mines and gold mining is carried on by the American Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., obtaining an "average output of £300,000 sterling and paying regular dividends." Some French, British Russian and Italian companies are also developing the mineral resources of the country successfully.

From an economic and financial point of view Korea is a disappointment to Japan but for strategic reasons its importance cannot be minimised and for the Korean people it is certainly better that they are ruled by Japan instead of a corrupt oligarchy oppressing the people.

H. P. S.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

August 12, 1918; Cause No. 578; Sung Ping Sung vs. The Robert Dollar Company; satisfaction of judgment.

August 15, 1918; Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee vs. American Trading Company; petition.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: E. B. Gregory, Shanghai; F. A. Thomas, Hankow; J. Starr, Shanghai, P. Greiner, Peking; M. S. J. Walsh, Ningpo; A. B. Meyer; Chengteh; H. B. Keeler, Soochow; G. Main, Soochow; Mrs. Forsyth, Hongkong; Miss E. M. Forsyth, Hongkong; Miss W. Forsyth, Hongkong; A. Parkes, Hongkong; P. Anderson, Hongkong; L. V. Barrard, Nanking; F. C. Campbell, Tientsin; J. P. Clement, Hankow; F. H. Vine, Hankow; J. de Caster, Peking; R. S. Anderson; Mrs. F. H. Vine, Hankow; F. N. Holden; T. P. Douglas, Yokohama; G. F. Siddorn, Canada; W. M. Bruce, Calcutta; J. Smith, Calcutta; C. H. Beal, New York; T. Thurn, Tokio; Mr. and Mrs. Mongasarian, Chicago; E. B. Williams, Jr., Peking; J. M. Tinga, Peking; O. Bender; E. M. Harman, Ningpo.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: A. Reinteau, Tientsin; O. J. Maumann; Mrs. E. M. Roth and child; H. B. Dickson, Nanking; E. H. Ranse, Hankow; M. Tsutsumi, Hankow; Miss Hine, Nanking; Miss Krespach, Nanking; W. B. Tyler, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. Stirling, Nanking; H. B. Gallop, Kobe; W. E. Bowerman, Kobe; Ch. Marges, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Malm, Peking; T. Hadley, Tientsin.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Lt. Ferry; I. Rasmussen, Hankow; Bagger, Hankow; Ludwig Holm Petersen, Tsinanfu; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. H. Ferguson and son, Dairen; Mrs. M. O'Connor, Tientsin; W. A. Ellis, Wenchow; H. Thomson, Tientsin; R. J. Archer, Hongkong; Boyd, Dairen; Samemieff, Dalny; Mr. and Mrs. S. Schogoleff, Dalny; A. Fairgrieves; Shestaroff; H. Alezieres; Mr. and Mrs. Blemberg, Hankow; L. de Wolkoff, Nagasaki; L. de Rochean, Nagasaki; Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Kur, Kobe; Miss P. Fontain, Tientsin.